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My Valentine.

I folded a dainty missive
And called it a valentine,
And sent it away with its hidden freight
From this fluttering heart of mine.
"Haste, little valentine, hasten,"
I cried, "and carry for me
Whither my thoughts already are flown
The secret I trust to thee."

And so my poor little message
Like a white dove flew away,
And I watched for its mate to return to me
Ere the close of another day.
But we grew so weary and waiting—
So weary, my heart and I—
That I could not wait for the day to pass,
So wearily crept it by.

So I went myself for an answer,
And somebody bade me see
If there were not also a valentine
Somewhere awaiting me.
I searched the old room over,
In every nook and part,
But my valentine only was found at last
Safe hidden in somebody's heart.

The Moonbeam's Message.

Unto my window lattice
A pleasant moonbeam came;
roused me from my slumber,
And gently spoke my name.

"I fell on your lover's pillow
In the stillness of the night,
And woke him from his dreaming,
Though my touch was soft and light.

"I lighted on his forehead,
I touched his golden hair,
Till he reached his arms before him
To clasp the empty air.

"Then he oped his eyes with wonder,
And cried, 'O silver moon,
As thou pitiest lonely mortals,
Grant me one little boon!

"'Over the hills and the valleys,
Down to the southern sea,
Take this word to my darling
As she sleeps and dreams of me

"'There's a hope that holds all sweetness,
A waiting with gladness rife,
A faith all time defying,
And a love more strong than life.

"'This hope, this faith, this waiting,
This loving, are all my own;
The days and nights of thy absence
Are filled with these alone.

"'By the sun-kissed seas that part us,
By the weary stretch of lands,
By our last fond kiss of parting,
By our farewell clasp of hands—

"'When the heavens fall from o'er us,
When the stars grow dim for aye,
When the sun withdraws its shining,
And brings no more the day—

"'Then shall our love but stronger,
Purer, and truer be,
As hand in hand we enter
Our love's eternity!'"

CAPTAIN TILLER'S WOOING.

Captain Seth Tiller, returning from his weekly fishing voyage in the good bark Tickler, was surprised to find his domicile shut up and apparently neglected.

Still more surprised was he upon being informed by a sympathizing neighbor, who delivered to him the door-key, that his sister Nancy, who had been since his mother's death his sole housekeeper, had formed a sudden attachment for a traveling tinman of a neighboring town, and had on the previous day walked off, or rather ridden off, with the same in his wagon. Nancy had left her love and a good piece of roast beef ready for her brother, together with a message to the effect that she "hoped he would think better of it, and come to see her and Joseph, which nothing would please them more."

"Durned if I do," said Captain Seth Tiller, wrathfully. "Let her be satisfied with her Joseph, since she was fool enough to leave a comfortable home for the sake of gettin' married. Jest like women the whole world over. A man's only got to say, 'Will yer?' and they jump at it like a dog at a bone that's flung to him. Well, let her go, I don't keer. A woman ain't worth much, anyhow, and I guess I kin get along without 'er."

And then, to show his independence of women, Captain Seth straightway set about preparing his evening meal, but being more of a sailor than steward, he failed, and then went out and got an expensive, unsatisfactory and badly cooked supper, at the only public house in the little seafaring town wherein he resided. He came home cold and miserable; and, unable to find the matches, groped his way to bed in darkness. The morning brought him no comfort. There were things to be "set to rights," "chores" to do, pots and pans to be scoured, his clothes to be mended and washed; and Captain Seth looked around with a sort of despair. For the first time in his life there dawned upon his mind a perception of the usefulness of women.

For a day or two the Captain led this miserable mode of existence, and, as the time approached for embarking on his next voyage, he looked upon that and his prospective return with a species of forlorn horror.

"Somebody'll break into the house and rob it," thought he, "or the things'll get musty and moldy, with being shut up without any fire; and—look at them duds o' mine."

He frowned wrathfully at a heap of sailor's clothes lying in the corner of the room, all of which wanted washing, and some of which stood in great need of repairing; and Nancy had always kept them so neat and whole.

"Look 'ere," said Captain Tiller, rising, and with his back to the stove, his legs astride, and his hands in his pockets, apostrophising the furniture in general. "Look 'ere, this state 'o things won't do no longer; I've had enough of it. A man can't be expected to live a wild Injun. I'll get married."

Captain Tiller was a man of his word, and who having made up his mind to a thing, was sure to act promptly upon it. He sat down, now, on a three-legged stool before the fire, and leaning his elbows upon his knees, meditated. In three days he would sail, wherefore there was a necessity for prompt action.

"Let's see," said Captain Tiller, thoughtfully; "It'll be better to take a widder, I guess; widders are more steady than t'others, and more used to things, and won't expect any courting, and that sort o' nonsense. Not a young widder, though. They're apt to be flighty."

Then he mused again, and mused within himself that the only one he knew answering to his requisition, was the widow Tyron. Yes; he'd marry the widow Tyron. And, with a slap on the knee, as of one who had arrived at a final and satisfactory conclusion, clapped his sou'wester upon his head, buttoned up his pea-jacket and betook himself to that lady's abode.

"Good mornin', widder!" said Captain Seth, as, in answer to his knock at the door, Mrs. Tyron appeared in a tidy cap and apron, and with her bare arms dusted with flour, while an appetizing odor of cookies issued from the comfortable kitchen.

At that smell the visitor's heart enlarged, and his nostrils expanded as those of a war-horse who hears from afar the din of the battle.

"Why, lawks a-mercy! is it you, Cap'in Tiller?" Hope nothin's happened—leastwise sence Nancy's run away and got married."

"That's jest it, widder," responded the Captain, gloomily shaking his head. "That's jest what is the matter. How Nancy came to make such a fool of herself, when she'd a good home, and clothes, and victuals, and the whole house to herself when I'm away—"

"Now, that's what I call onreasonable of you, Cap'in Seth," interrupted Mrs. Tyron, seriously taking up the cause of her sex, as she wiped the flour from her hands, and out of respect to her visitor sat down to her knitting. "A woman's a woman, and mustn't be expected to deny herself everything for sake o' clothes and victuals. She must hev somebody to keer for her more than a brother's likely to do. It's only nature, after all. What'd become o' the world if everybody took to leadin' single lives, I'd like to know?"

"Well, I guess there's some sense in that, widder," quoth the Captain, scratching his head under his sou'wester, "and I'm rather rejiced to hear you express them sentiments, seein' as it'll likely help us to an agreement on a p'int I've come to propose."

"Ah!" said Mrs. Tyron, putting back the border of her cap and pricking up her ears.

"You see," resumed he in a business-like manner, "a man can't do to hum without a woman to look around and see arter things. It's their business, you know. We can't go rubbin' and scrubbin' round in the kitchens and bed-rooms. Now, I've heerd from Nancy that you're a notable manager and housekeeper."

"Oh, you want me to keep house for you, mebbe."

"About that," replied the Captain, staring into the fire.

"What celery?"

"Why, I wasn't jest calculatin' upon a salary. I thought we might go into partnership together, if it's agreeable. I'm a plain business man, as you know, widder; and all I've got to say is, that if you'll be Mrs. Captain Seth Tiller—"

"Stay a minute, if you please, Cap'in!" exclaimed the lady, hastily jumping up. "I do believe those cookies is burning!"

He waited patiently while she busied herself at out the oven. Then she came back, wiping her heated face on her clean apron, and placidly resumed her seat and her knitting.

"Well, widder, what the agreement?" inquired the suitor then.

"Why, you see, Cap'in Tiller," she answered, slowly and thoughtfully, "I've been considerin' of it while tendin' them cookies, and I about made up my mind that I needn't be in a hurry to marry again. I've had my share of a wife's trouble, and I feel like takin' a little rest to myself now, as I go downward into the valley of the shadder, where we'll all find our ever-lastin' rest."

"I might, perhaps, help you on the way, you know," said the Captain, argumentatively.

"I'm obliged to you," she responded, with a sigh, "but I'm pretty strong yet, thanks be to goodness! and can get along well enough without help—leastwise, for a spell longer."

"Well," said Captain Tiller, slowly rising, "if that's your resolution, I needn't waste no more o' your or my valuable time about it, I calculate. Good mornin', widder!"

"Stay a minnit, Capt'in! Won't you have some cookies and a cup o' tea afore you go?"

"No, thank'you, marm. I'm obleeged to you the same. Good mornin'."

And the Captain walked home, and sat down on the three-legged stool, and gazed into the fire, as before.

The result of this wooing had been to him altogether unexpected. Here was a woman who had actually received and rejected a proposal without giving it more than a moment's thought!

"I guess she's too old and worn out, as she says," he cogitated, "and I must look out for a younger widder, who'd likely not be inclined to think so hard of the matter. There's Miss Fuller—she as was Melissy Brown, if I remember rightly. She's 'bout thirty. Rather too young for my ideas; but I s'pose I must put up with it."

No sooner thought of than acted upon.

Miss Fuller was in her garden planting hollyhock roots. She wore a flounced calico dress and a girlish, white apron, elaborately ruffled, and looked, as the Captain thought, like a tant-rigged schooner under full sail. For an instant his heart misgave him, though he felt reassured by the gracious smile with which he was received, as the young widow furtively adjusted her front hair beneath her sun-bonnet, and gave the latter itself a coquettish tilt on her head.

"Well, Miss Fuller, you're preparin' for spring betimes, I see. Fancy garden truck—eh?"

"To be sure, Captain! I like flowers and other pretty things. Don't you?" answered she with a sidelong glance of her black eyes.

"Well, I scarcely know," replied the Captain, doubtfully. "To my mind, there's nothin' prettier than—"

"Than what?" urged Miss Fuller, pretending to look unconscious.

"Than a net full o' fine herrin's. You ought to 'a seen my last load, all alive an' kicking, and squirming and sparkling like—like—" The Captain was not remarkable for a lively fancy, so he added, "like nothin' but fresh herrin's can squirm and sparkle!"

The widow stooped down, and grubbed at a marigold root.

"I hate herrings," said she.

"Yes? Well, now, that's rather unfortunate. The woman that takes me must take my herrin's likewise."

"Who's goin' to take you?"

"Why, I hope she ain't so very fur off," said the Captain, significantly; "leastwise, not outside this 'ere garden."

"You don't mean me?"

"Well, p'raps I do mean you."

"Humph!" said the widow, with a toss of her sun-bonnet and a short laugh. "Well, I must say this is a queer way to come a-courtin'!"

"Oh," said the suitor, a little crest-fallen, "I don't set up to be much in the courtin' line, like the young sparks hereabouts. You and me ain't neither one of us chickens, you know, Miss Fuller; so we can arrange sensible-like without any nonsense of that kind."

"Arrange what?" inquired the lady, flashing her black eyes rather ominously upon the captain.

"Why, about our marriage, you know."

"As if I would have you!" she burst forth, angrily. "A man that walks into my garden suddenly, in his work-day clothes, and, without even sittin' down, or sayin' a word o' courtin', for decency's sake, tells me I'm no chicken, and asks me downright to arrange for marrying him, jest as he'd ask to buy a green goose or a sucking pig for his Sunday's dinner!"

And without another word, the Widow Fuller flounced into the house, while the disappointed suitor walked rather blankly out at the gate.

"They're a hard set, them widders," he meditated. "I'll give 'em up, I guess, and take a single woman. But I won't hev a young, skittish one, to be rampaging about while I'm out o' the way. There's Miss Charity Hobson. She's a good manager, and I guess she'll do 'bout as well as any.

He had turned in the direction of Miss Charity's house, when he remembered Mrs. Fuller's hint about his clothes. So he went home, put on a gorgeous flowered vest—kept for State occasions—rubbed a handful of hog's lard into his hair, anointed his boots with the same, and set forth with renewed vigor on his wife-hunting expedition.

Miss Charity looked up grimly as he entered her neat kitchen, and placing a chair for him, herself took another at the opposite side of the room.

"You're lookin' uncommon well, Miss Hobson," said the Captain, planting his hands on his knees, and gazing at her with what he meant to be a most amiable smile—mindful, from his late experience, that it might be necessary to do a little in the courting line before popping the question.

"I'm pretty well, I thank you," responded the lady dryly.

"And monstrous snug and comfortable lookin'," resumed the suitor, glancing round. "But ain't you a little lonesome at times?"

"Not I! I've got a dog and two cats—them as you see there; and mean to hev a mockin' bird as soon's Jabez Long can git one for me. So I've got no reasons to be lonesome."

"But cats and dogs ain't human critters, Miss Hobson," said Captain Tiller, insinuatingly.

"I reckon I don't need to be told that, Captain. They ain't human creeters, but somethin' better, if any thing."

"Not equal to a husband, maybe, Miss Hobson—or babby—"

"A what!" shrieked Miss Charity, fiercely, glaring over her spectacles.

"Oh, nothin' particular. Only I'd think it would be a melancholy thing for a woman to be all alone with a lot o' cats and dogs, as she's gettin' on into the downhill o' life, and"—he remembered Mrs. Tyron's expression—"and the valley o' the shadder. Cats and dogs can't lick away the wrinkles from her face, nor bring down her gray hairs with—pleasure to the grave."

"Capt'n Tiller," said Miss Hobson, laying down on her lap the stocking she was knitting, and looking at him, with a flush on her sallow cheek—"Capt'n Tiller, I'd like to know, once for all, what you mean?"

He saw at once that she was angry. He didn't know why—but he felt incumbent on him to soothe and please her. So he drew his chair across the floor, and sat down close beside her.

"Come, now, let's you and me have a friendly understandin' together," said he, leering coaxingly into her face. "I'm sure I've got none but the softest kind o' feelings to'ard you, and I don't see why you shouldn't reciprocate." And, to add point to his words, he put his left arm across the back of her chair, and with his right forefinger touched her delicately and playfully in the ribs.

Miss Charity Hobson bounced from her seat as if a bomb-shell had exploded beneath it.

"Git out o' this house," she shrieked. "I'll let you know how to come round, sassing a lone woman, and in her own house, too! Here, Blinker! at him! Ketch him!" and with Blinker at his heels, and Miss Hobson following wrathfully in his wake, the innocent-minded Captain Tiller made his exit from the house which he had entered with such amiable intentions.

Very dejectedly he walked home. It wasn't such an easy thing, after all, to get a wife; and he felt for the present completely discouraged from any further attempt in that line. Moodily he sat down on the bottom of a tub—he rarely took a chair unless compelled—and he mused upon his adverse fate. He felt humbled and forlorn.

"Please, sir, missis have sent you some supper," whined a very small voice behind him; and the Captain, turning, beheld Miss Hester Bittings' small servant, bearing in her arms a very large tea-tray, laden with good things. There was a pitcher of steaming coffee, a plate of hot, buttered cakes, a nice steak, with onions, and other good things, all done to the point of perfection. Poor Captain Tiller's heart warmed at the sight, even in the midst of his astonishment.

"You don't mean to say," he remarked to the very small servant—"you don't mean to say that she—that Miss Hester Bittings sent me these 'ere fixin's?"

"Yes, sir, she did, sir," responded the diminutive handmaiden, eagerly. "She said she couldn't abide to see even a dog livin' in such a way and eating sich victuals."

The Captain wasn't offended. He felt too much subdued for that now; and, besides, the sight of that supper tray would have overcome any feeling of rising wrath in his bosom. He was even sensible of a glow of gratitude, and, under the influence of this emotion, he took down from the mantelshelf a stuffed green parrot, glued to a sea-shell, and thrust it into the hands of the small maiden.

"There, my little gal," he said, "there's something for your trouble; and say to your missis, 'I'm highly obleeged for her kindness.'"

He emptied the contents of the plates and dishes into crockery of his own, and, without thinking of washing the former, sent them back to their owner, together with the small model of a fishing-smack, wrought by himself in his hours of leisure while on shore. Miss Hester laughed when she beheld these things.

"Poor man," she said, "he hasn't got a bad heart, after all; and it would be a pity to let him starve."

So, next day, she sent him a daintily-cooked dinner.

"Miss Hesper," said Captain Tiller that afternoon, rather shyly, addressing her as she sat at her window sewing, "wouldn't you like to hev your fence-palings fixed up a bit? I see they're broke through."

"Why, it would be a convenience to have them palings mended," she admitted.

Whereupon Captain Seth set to work, and, with hammer and nails, manfully repaired the fence.

"Jest call on me whenever you're in need of sich jobs," he remarked, amiably, when it was completed.

"And I'll do your cooking for you while you're ashore, Captain," responded the gratified Miss Bittings.

A sudden light flashed upon the mind of Captain Seth. Why had he never before thought of this?

"Miss Hesper," he said, "you don't mean to say that you'll forgive Pickle for worrying your Pink?"

"Why, he is a worriting dog," the lady replied, dubiously.

"I'll send him away!" said the Captain, magnanimously.

"La! what an idea, Captain! Oh, no! let the critters alone. I dare say they'll be friends after awhile. It's all our duties to be friendly to one another, you know."

"To be sure!" acquiesced the Captain, heartily. "Wherefore, it follers thet you and me ought to be friends, as well as Pickle and Pink."

"I'm sure I've no wish to be otherwise with any body," said Miss Hesper, looking down at her knitting.

"Then," said the Captain, slowly, and somewhat diffidently, "maybe you would not object to—"

"To what, Captain?"

"To enter into a kinder partnership, you see—you and me together—to be a help to one another?"

"I'm willin' to do what help I can for you and my other fellow-creeters, I hope and believe," responded Miss Bittings, piously, "It's my duty, when I see a forlorn body in need of help, to do what I can to make 'em comfortable."

After this, very few words were necessary; and an hour subsequent, Captain Seth Tiller was seen with a beaming countenance entering the gate of Parson Dempster's yard. And on the following day the twain—that is, Captain Seth Tiller and Miss Hesper Bittings—were made one.

That evening, as he sat at a luxurious supper with his wife, to the great admiration of the small handmaiden, and the apparent bewilderment of Pickle and Pink, the following note was left for him:

"Captain Tiller, I've been considerin' of what you said, and, as second thought's wisest, hev come to the conclusion that it will be a comfort to hev a hand to help me down into the valley o' the shadder. Yours truly,

WIDDER TYRON."

"Durn the valley o' the shadder!" exclaimed Captain Tiller, throwing aside the note, and betaking himself anew to his oysters.

The tempting bivalves were scarcely disposed of, when a hard knock at the door heralded a harsh voice, which inquired:

"Capt'n Tiller to hum?"

"Yes'm," responded the small handmaiden, promptly.

"Then give him this," said the hard voice; and a bit of paper, folded triangularly, was thurst into the girl's hand, while hasty steps were heard retreating.

"The paper contained these mysterious words, in pencil:

"If Captain Tiller he will step round at Miss C. Hobson's—and hopes he will excuse Blinker, which she knows and believes his intentions was not to be rude to her, and a mistake on C. H.'s part—I will be pleased to see him.

C. H."

"Durned if I go," muttered Captain Tiller, lighting his pipe.

"Why, what's it all about?" inquired his bride, glancing somewhat suspiciously at the two notes.

So the captain told her

"Humph!" said Mrs. Seth Tiller; and sat thinking, rather moodily.

"You see," suggested her spouse deprecatingly, "I hadn't an idea then that you'd have me."

Mrs. Tiller was a sensible woman, and she accepted the explanation without more ado.

"Please, sir," said the small maid, with very big eyes, "her's a boy come and brought another letter."

"Let's see," said Mrs. Seth, exercising her matrimonial privilege. And she read aloud the following, written on pink-tinted paper, and sealed in an embossed envelope:

"DEAR CAPTAIN TILLER.—Been expecting you round to-day. Hope no offense; as you know when a woman's took by surprise she's obliged to say what she don't always mean. I'm to home this evening from 7 to 10.

"Truly yours,

"MELISSA FULLER."

"Well," said the Captain, running his fingers through his hair, "if this don't beat all! Rum critters, them women!"

"And bold enough, some of 'em," joined in Mrs. Tiller. "To be making proposals to a married man!"

"Why, you see, they don't know yet that I am married."

"Then, best let 'em know it at once. Suppose you accept all their invitations right away, and take me along by way of explanation, you know."

The Captain chuckled with an inward appreciation of his wife's cleverness and wit. He took her advice, and the pair made their round of bridal calls much to their own satisfaction, if not to that of the recipients thereof.

Mrs. Tyron sighed. Widow Fuller laughed—somewhat hysterically, it must be confessed—and Miss Hobson talked of a suit for breach of promise. Not one of the three ever forgave him.

A Chat About Doctors.

A medical writer says: Nothing helps a doctor like mysteries. A man has a pain in the head and back. He calls on the doctor. He explains his symptoms. Now, suppose the doctor says, "Yes, I see. Pain in the head and back—tired. You, sir, must rest; go to bed early for a few evenings; you must let up—rest! You are exhausted, that's all." Now, that won't satisfy you; there is no science about that. You know all that yourself. You went to the doctor to learn something about your case, and if all he can tell you is, that you are tired and have got the backache, what's the use of the accumulated medical wisdom of three thousand years? Any child could tell you that you are tired and have the backache.

But suppose the doctor carefully examines the back of your head, and your spine, and asks a dozen questions about the precise location of the pain, what time in the day it appears, etc., all sorts of nice, ingenious questions, and then, after some moments of profound thought, he tells you that he is sorry to say that this is a rare case. It is clearly one of those remarkable cases of periodical polarization of the cerebro-spinal axis; the case is exactly like one reported by a distinguished German physiologist. The sufferer was a well-known military man. The doctor then proceeds to write a prescription in Latin. There are half a dozen ingredients, and he informs you that the prescription is an exact duplicate of that which was used for the German general, with the exception of a single ingredient, which he adds because of the difference in climate. Now, don't you know that you rather think that this doctor knows what's what? And although you "confound his big names and Latin nonsense," still it looks as though the accumulated wisdom of the three thousand years was something after all. At any rate this cerebro-spinal axis doctor is miles ahead of the backache chap.

Grizzly Bears.

The other day a Colorado miner from Fairplay came to the valley for supplies. He carried his right arm in a sling; one eye was twisted; face scratched, torn and indented with ridges, and head as guiltless of hair as a billiard ball, and looked as if he had been invited by some of the Indians to a scalping picnic; but it turned out that he had received all these wounds from the claws of a grizzly. The grizzly obtains full growth in four years. At six he is in his prime, and able to cope with any animal in existence. The lion would stand a very poor show in the hug of a grizzly. The average weight is 1,200 pounds, but a number have been killed in Colorado who kicked the beam at 1,800. Old man Griffin, of Canon, an early settler, and reputed to be a sharp bear hunter, knocked over a grizzly last fall that weighed 1,600 pounds after being dressed. The claws were long enough to anchor a good-sized sloop, being nine inches in length. He fought to the last, and, with three balls square through the heart, charged upon the enemy, and dropped down stone dead so close to the old man that he could touch him with his paw. They tell a story of a foolish young fellow, residing on Current Creek, who made a bet that he would lasso a grizzly and bring him into camp. He made the experiment, and slipped a good noose over Bruin; but the latter sat down upon his haunches coolly, and commenced hauling in on the line. In vain the horse struggled—the power at the other end was irresistible; but, fortunataly, the lariat broke and the rash young man escaped.

DISTRESS IN BOSTON.—The Boston *Transcript* says that persons in position to know of the matter, state that the loss of interest and dividends and the shrinkage on railway shares and securities of railroads at the South and West, have occasioned much more personal distress in Boston than was caused by the great fire in that city.

Who'll be Victim?

This is a game which may be played by any number of persons; the more players the better. The Victim and the Leader are the more important persons in the game. Care must be taken by the Leader to ascertain that the Victim does not know the game. This done he is requested to retire from the room and wait until summoned.

The Leader then arranges his company in a semicircle, and instructs them that they are to imitate every action of the Victim from the time he has been informed of his duty, which is to find the name of a word thought of.

He is now requested to enter the room. The Leader gives him the following instructions:

"You are, if you please, to watch the actions and the words of the company, and from them elicit the word thought of."

Now begins the fun. The Victim looks around him, and very likely twirls his mustache—a very natural action expended in the first nervous curiosity to discover his whereabouts. The players simultaneously twirl real or imaginary mustaches, and make any other restless motion the Victim may make, imitating his smile, and so closely watching his movements that if he attempts to beat a retreat to the door, all must follow.

Let us illustrate: The Leader has introduced his Victim. Victim says: "Well, this is a comical situation." Chorus of voices: "Well, this is," etc. Victim laughs. All the players laugh. Victim puts a question. All repeat it. After many attempts to solve the riddle, probably he plunges his hands in his pockets, and says, "I'll give it up," when he is informed that the word is "Imitation."

The Iron Mountain Railroad Robbery.

Further particulars of the train robbery at Gad's Hill, Missouri, are to the effect that the robbers' real purpose in robbing the train was to rob Mr. Staunchfield, Secretary of the Clearwater Lumber Company, whom they expected to be on the train with $5,000; but he was not aboard. After the robbers had seized Conductor Alford and the other train men, and placed them under guard, one of the gang passed along the line of the train, flourishing pistols, and commanded the passengers to keep quiet, or they would kill the conductor and engineer. Part of the band then robbed express and mail cars, taking only the money. They afterward plundered the passengers. There were only twelve male passengers, five ladies, and several children on the train. The total amount of money obtained, including $1,080 from the express car, was $2,344. They took only gold watches from the passengers, and returned those of General Superintendent Morley, who was on the train, and Conductor Alford, because they had their names engraved on them. The robbers also took $800 from a citizen of Gad's Hill. The thieves are unknown, but it is thought that a clue to their identity has been found. They were traced to Black River, six miles west of Gad's Hill, but the trail was lost here. The Sheriff of Wayne County is endeavoring to organize a posse of men at Piedmont to scour the country for the robbers. It is understood that the Post Office Department and Adams Express Company will take active and vigorous measures to capture them.

A Cat's Dream.

She was very still, and appeared to be asleep, when suddenly she sprang into the middle of the room, where she fixed her feet on a limited spot on the floor, to which also her nose was applied, as if closely grasping something which she held in her claws. This continued for a short time, when the nose was gently raised, and the visible attention was directed to the feet, which still continued their grasp; but after a time one of them was gradually removed, and then the other, on which puss appeared greatly at a loss to imagine whither the imaginary object could have gone so as to escape her grasp. She looked in various directions along the floor with a foolish face of confusion; and then again her attention was directed to the spot on which her feet were closely pressed, as if to examine closely whether the presumed escape had been sinking through the floor; and when this seemed unsatisfactory the disappointed animal, now widely awake, retired once more to re-examine the place, as if she found it impossible to comprehend how an object she had so plainly seen and grasped should have sunk into nothing. Many minutes elapsed before this cat appeared to be reconciled to the conviction that what had been a dream was not in truth a reality.—*Land and Water.*

Again the Sea-Serpent.

The latest sea-serpent story is that of Mr. James M. Jouass, as communicated to Mr. Francis Francis, the well-known fish culturist, and published in the London *Field* for the 15th of November. This gentleman is vouched for by Mr. Francis as being a man of science, and not easily duped. The first appearence of the animal was about the middle of September, near Lothbeg, in Scotland, when it was seen by two ladies. The next morning an animal about forty or fifty feet long was seen by Dr. Soutar rushing along the shore, and occasionally raising its head to a height of about four feet above the water. The next day at noon, on a calm sea, Mr. Jouass saw, through a glass, about half a mile out, a floating object, which was certainly part of some wild beast, dead or basking. It drifted along with the tide, but at no time did it raise itself higher than when first seen. The color was brown and light yellow, the apparent size about eight or ten feet. The cut accompanying the communication in the *Field* shows not a very distant resemblance to some of the sketches heretofore made of the so-called sea-serpent.

WHAT SHE WORE.—Ladies, of course, are interested in knowing "what is worn" by the Grand Duchess Maria, the newly made wife of the Duke of Edinburgh. One of a number of rich Parisian dresses which formed part of her elegant trousseau will serve as a sample. It is of sky-blue terry velvet, covered with a tunic of India muslin draped in antique fashion. The material is so light and fine that the whole tunic will pass through a ring. The folds of the corsage are held in place by clasps of fine pearls. The newly-made Duchess of Edinburgh is a blonde, fair and young, and the dress must be exquisitely adapted for her youth and royal state. Probably it is literally "one of a thousand," and it cost—a mere trifle in royal expenditure—the little sum of five thousand dollars in gold

ADVERTISING.—A good advertisement in a newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen. It is a salesman who never sleeps and is never weary; who goes after business early and late; who accosts the merchant in his shop, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office, the lady at her breakfast table; who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to a million people every morning, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

Pork Poisoning.

Alarming Consequences from the Introduction of Trichinæ Spiralis into the Human Body.

Professor William Clendenin, who fills the chair of anatomy in the Miami Cincinnati Medical College, returned from a professional visit to Aurora, Indiana, twenty-six miles below, on the Ohio river. The object of his visit was the investigation of several cases of trichinæ spiralis, of recent occurrence in that place. The first victims are Mrs. Threnart, a German widow, and her three children, two boys, aged fourteen and seven years, and a girl aged ten years.

Dr. Clendenin was interviewed by a reporter, and furnished the facts which follow:—

It appears that Mrs. Threnart had two hogs killed for home consumption about four weeks ago, one of which had been sick, after running the streets a month or so before killing. The animal had what is called the "droop." It was stiff in the limbs, and lost appetite, but after dosing with sulphur and sweet milk it recovered and fattened up. A quantity of sausage was made with the meat, and of this Mrs. Threnart and her children partook freely. On Monday it was prepared and cooked in the usual way. On Tuesday the parties took sick, complained of a withering pain in the bowels, of being very tired and sore all over the surface of the body. Vomiting and diarrhœa set in, and the family physician was called. He thought the symptoms were those of typhoid fever, and treated accordingly. The illness of the mother and her children excited the sympathy of her neighbors, and they took it in turn to nurse them.

Mrs. Buyter, wife of the Methodist minister, with her two children, the youngest only four years old, was the first nurse, and devoted herself exclusively to the Christian duty. She took up her abode in the sick house, and, when meal time came, prepared and ate some of the sausage, together with the youngest child. The other child would not touch it.

On the next day, Thursday, Mrs. Buyter and her child were seized in the same manner as the victims she came to nurse, and still no suspicion was aroused as to the cause.

The same evening Miss Davis, aged nineteen, and Miss Mollenhoff, aged twenty, two charming young women, came to nurse the sick, and at supper partook of the sausage and some of the fried meat. They were seized with pains in the stomach and bowels in an hour and were deathly sick. An old woman prescribed hot whisky punch and made them drink freely, which increased the vomiting, and they are now convalescing.

A lad named Krieger, who brought kindling wood to Mrs. Threnart's house, had supper and is also down with the same sickness.

Finally a Mrs. Ross came and ate of the meat and soon after took sick in the same manner as all the others; but she at once suspected the meat as the cause and said so to the physician.

He called in Dr. Sutton, of the Health Department, and a scientific analysis of the sausage, cooked and raw, was made, upon which the startling fact was revealed that the meat was literally alive with the trichinæ spiralis.

So tenacious is this little thing of life that it was seen to survive the pickling process and the cooking of the meat. The entire carcass of the hog that had been sick is infected; not even the bones being free from the invasion of the entozoon. Under the microscope it looks like knots and coils of the common earth worm, with very sharp or pointed extremities, and while this is being written a speck of the flesh, not larger than the head of a small pin, is on view, and contains millions of the maggots wriggling and twisting about, although totally invisible to the naked eye.

When Dr. Clendenin left Aurora all the patients, except the two young ladies, were still lying very ill. The symptoms were alike in all. A peculiar paleness of the skin, with a livid puffiness around the eyes, and the lower extremities puffed and swollen. They lie crouched up in bed, with the shoulders drawn forward and the knees drawn up to the chin. There is a painful weakness in the limbs. It is painful to protrude the furred and thickened tongue. The voice is husky and changed in tone. There is diarrhea, with a tendency to dysentery, thirst, complete loss of appetite, and a fever which increases towards night.

The oldest boy and the girl of Mrs. Threnart, and Mrs. Buyter, the minister's wife, who is a fine, healthy woman, will undoubtedly die; but some hopes are entertained that all the other victims will survive.

The affair has created the greatest alarm and consternation in the community of Aurora, where there is a large German population, which lives on pork and other meat of the hog kind. A crowd of them invaded Dr. Fulton's room at the hotel with pieces of pork, sausage and ham to have them examined for fear of trichinæ, and public confidence has been so much shaken in pork, as an article of food, that the commodity is tabooed and it is now a drug in the Aurora market.

Demonstration at Jerusalem.

The London correspondent of the *Jewish Messenger* says that he is in receipt of a private letter from Jerusalem which gives a sad account of things in the Holy City. Beggars are many, laborers few. It is, indeed, sad to hear these continued descriptions from impartial witnesses, of the miserable beggarly position of the Jews of Jerusalem. A great deal of the present misery of the Jerusalem Jews is directly traced to the misplaced, ill-advised generosity of the European Jews, who think they are discharging a religious duty, as well as performing a charitable act, by sending money in the form of *Chelucha*h to Jerusalem. Old men, middle aged men, and even young lads, who can and ought to be made to work for their living, centre their whole object in life upon sharing in the funds obtained from the Jews outside of Jerusalem. The worst of it is, that the young children follow, and, in fact, are made to follow the pernicious example of the parents. There must eventually come a time when concerted action will be taken by the Jews of Europe upon this question. Undoubtedly great good could be done with the money now sent to Jerusalem, if a better system of distribution were organized. As it is, under the present system, the money does much more harm than good.

High Up.

A traveler describes the weather station on Pike's Peak as a building of stone, walls two feet thick, thirty feet by fifteen, and nine in height. Three men are spending the winter there, taking observations. They are used to the lightness of the air, and do not experience any serious inconvenience. Water boils at so low a temperature that it takes about three times as long to cook food as the ordinary level. The air is so clear that the eye can sweep a distance of two hundred miles in every direction.

Women vs. Whisky.

Ohio Ladies on an Anti-Barroom Prayer Crusade.

The crusade of the women of Southern Ohio against the liquor saloons, says a Cincinnati letter, increases in extent and importance. At Franklin, Warren county, the ladies are zealously besieging all the saloon keepers with prayer meetings. One of the German saloon keepers has signed their pledge and joined in with the services held in his former barroom. The same man had hired a band a few days before and tried to give a ball while the ladies were in front singing hymns and praying. Towards evening the dancers went to the dwelling of the manager and told him they could not stand this. They abandoned the holding of the ball at his house and went to the extreme lower end of the town to a hall that was away from the prayer circle.

At Waynesville, Warren county, several saloon keepers hold out, and it is said that the roughest men find it sometimes impossible to restrain tears as the ladies kneel on the flags in the cold or storm. A picket of ladies watched the saloons on Saturday night and immediately surrounded the doors when any man tried to enter for a drink. One of the saloon keepers has sold his stock to an active promoter of the crusade, and he will move West. Deputations of ladies visit each saloon daily. On Saturday, at Waynesville, the largest temperance mass meeting that has yet been held assembled. The enthusiasm was such that the meeting continued for over three hours. At one time the packed multitude rose *en masse* to testify that they would never cease their efforts till the last vestige of the whisky traffic is banished from the town.

At London, Madison county, the ladies are visiting the saloons, groceries, and drug stores. The druggists there have unanimously signed the pledge. The saloon keepers number twenty-five, some of whom are hostile and some non-committal. If ordered out of a saloon, the ladies immediately organize their prayer meeting on the sidewalk. In a temperance speech the Mr. Finley said, "Yes, we will send the ladies to these places, and if an insult is offered to them, if a hand is laid on them, let us see it; let them dare to touch my wife; we will rise as one man, and enforce the laws of our country."

At McArthur, Vinton County, the excitement is the most intense ever known in the village. The ladies are making the rounds of the saloons daily, and at each one they present the pledge to the proprietors to quit the sale of intoxicating liquors. One of the dealers capitulated, closed his saloon and signed both the personal and dealers' pledge. The remainder of the dealers have agreed to quit the business as soon as they can dispose of their stock on hand.

At New Vienna, Clark County, the incorrigible and combative saloon keeper, J. C. Van Pelt, defies the crusaders. He publishes a card, saying:—"I have not sold out. They can't buy me out, nor scare me out, neither will I run; and I shall attend to the lies that have been published on me as soon as I get through with the so-called temperance movement."

At Williamsport, Pickaway County committees have been organized to shut up two drinking saloons in that village.

At Middleton, Butler County, the women for the last week have been busy creating the raiding sentiment.

A mass meeting of the members of the various churches will be held. It is not expected that the forty saloons will be crushed by moral suasion alone. The sum of $10,000 is to be raised to carry on the legal war.

At New Lexington, Perry County, the war is vigorously prosecuted by about 100 ladies and 150 men. Immense temperance meetings are being held, at which one of the speakers is an ex-colonel, who rehearses the story of his downward career as a drunkard. The praying hand of sisters is seventy-five strong, and they go their rounds every day; but the majority of the besieged reject their overtures and conduct their business as best they can.

At Hillsboro, Highland County, of the nine saloons, including three hotel bars, five have closed, at least temporarily. Of the four druggists two have agreed to sell only on prescription of a regular physician, and the others claim to be regular physicians. A saloon keeper there named Dunn has issued posters warning the women of Hillsboro not to obstruct his legitimate business. Addressing the ladies by name, he says:—"You are, therefore, hereby further notified that if such action and trespasses are repeated I shall apply to the laws of the State for redress and damage for the injuries occasioned by reason of the practices of which I complain. All others aiding or encouraging you, by means of money or otherwise, are also notified that I shall hold them responsible for such advice and encouragement."

The ladies of Hillsboro, however, have eight leaders, each commanding a band of twenty to forty, and divide time regularly. If the saloons will not close under a regular agreement they purpose to keep a permanent guard from this time on until the people get accustomed to do without saloons.

Water for Children.

It is particularly with those who have been accustomed to water drinking, that it would show its good effects in after life. During the first nine months the infant is to be nourished by its mother's milk, which serves as food and drink; it is gradually accustomed to other sustenance during the period of weaning. After this is accomplished, however, the infant should have fresh water as well as milk.

By water drinking in childhood and youth, the foundation of a durable stomach is laid, and thus a healthy body throughout life. The nervous and blood systems are over-excited by spices, beer, wine, chocolate, coffee, etc., and thus a constant artificial state of fever is maintained, and the process is

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 26, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2.50 *when not paid in advance.*
Advertisements 20c *per line for three insertions, and for* 6 *and* 12 *months by special contract.*

The Philadelphia Election.

The election held in Philadelphia, on 17inst, as usual went in favor of the ring, but with a greatly reduced majority. Forney's Press republican, has the following caption over its return, which show that fraud and repeating, though beaten down somewhat, are still carried on. The Press exclaims, in bold letters :

The people again defied. A Victory for the official Republicans Gained after the Old Fashion—Philadelphia Powerless to Burst Her Fetters—The Disgraceful Scenes at the Polls—Brave but Unsuccessful Fight for the Right—A majority Against Us which Should Cause Our Masters to Blush Rather than Cheer—Open Defiance of Every Principle of Right and Justice.

It then adds: The polling of votes for the selection of a Mayor, yesterday was marked by such evidences of fraud and debauchery that it can scarcely be called an election. Determined to the bitter end, and fighting with the desperation known only to men driven to the wall, as will be seen by the facts given below that violence ruled, and that manipulating, false personations, and all the machinery known to politicians who are fighting for the retention of power, took place. In most of the wards the policemen heeded not the injunction to keep a prescribed distance from the polls, but knowing that their living depended upon the success of their master, worked as hard for the Ringsters as did the men who received cash in hand for the services rendered. Repeaters plied their nefarious business with an audacity seldom equalled, and many cases were cited where more votes were polled, through their instrumentality, in divisions, then there were residents.

In the legislative proceedings, in another column of the Reporter, will be found the latest stink at Harrisburg. Some persons attempted to black mail the banks under pretense of using the lucre to help the passage of the usury bill. Some of the banks in the state responded, and sent on funds with which to bribe members.

The house at once had a committee of investigation appointed, of which our representative, Mr. Orvis, is a member, and the committee has already obtained some important evidence. Two gentlemen engaged in this business, have since been arrested—one, Mr. Dimmick, is the representative from Wayne, the other is J. Monroe Kreiter, a Harrisburger, and formerly cashier of the Dauphin Deposit Bank ; other members are thought to be implicated in this scheme to "raise the wind."

Legislative Reunion.

The legislative re-union to take place at the capitol on Thursday, February 26, promises to be an event of more than common interest. More than 200 persons who were connected with the legislature for the government before 1850 are known to be living. Many of them have expressed an intention to be present. The committee having the details of this assemblage in charge, have completed a roll of names.

From it we gather that the seniors of this roll commenced their legislative career in 1815, before most of the present generation were born, of these there are two—the memorable Walter Craig of Washington, whose age is 95, and Daniel Sturgeon of Fayette, who is in his 86th year. The next on this roll of memorable gentlemen are the six who served between 1820 and 1830. The names that follow, between 1830 and 1840 are more numerous but the great bulk of the survivors served between 1840 and 1849. More than a dozen of these who adorn this list are between eighty and ninety years of age, usually in fine health and full possession of their faculties. The number between seventy and eighty years of age is unusually numerous their responses to the invitation uncommonly cheerful and interesting. The official habits of a past generation, did not impair the intellect or destroy the native hardiness of that race of Pennsylvanians.

The above is from the Harrisburg Patriot which contains the list, in it we find the name of Hon, Jas. M'Manus, of Bellefonte, a member of the House in 1842, and the leader on the Democratic side.

At the elections on 17 inst- Democratic Mayors were elected at Reading, Syracuse, Altoona, Allentown, Wilkesbarre and other Points.

The importance of one vote was again shown at the election on Tuesday, 17, when D. C. Keller, of Centre Hall was elected Justice by 1 majority—the vote stood, Keller 101, Shannon 100.

An independent grange has been organized in New York, with about the same principles, as the original grangers, only that they are more liberal in admitting members.

The Ohio state grange has endorsed the women's temperance movement.

Shannon 100.

Ex-Senator Wigfall of Texas is dead.

The Maine senate voted in favor of abolishing the death penalty.

A decission important to railroad passengers has been rendered by the Circuit Court of Chenango county, N. Y. A man named Peck bought a ticket on the New York Central from Utica to Albany, and found the ordinary passenger cars crowded. Being an invalid he went into a palace car, and refusing to pay extra fare he was put off the train. He brought suit for damages, and obtained a verdict for $8,000, from which the railroad Company appealed. The case was sent back for a new trial, and Peck has since died. The new trial resulted in a verdict for $4,000.

Hon. Henry B. Swoop, U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, died in Pittsburg Monday morning, 16th, in the forty-third year of his age.

Power of Congress over the Railroads.

The incipient movements in Congress looking to an assumption by the Federal Government of power to regulate the railway traffic of the country have been begun in supposed deference to the wishes and demands of that great and rising order, the Patrons of Husbandry. The most authentic exposition of the views of that important organization is contained in the address of its highest officer, Grand Master Adams, delivered before the recent convention in St. Louis. We have no hesitation in indorsing the general soundness of the argument of Mr. Adams on that occasion; but there are some parts of the subject on which he and his associates do not seem to have yet reflected with sufficient care and discrimination.

"I need not here repeat what the discussions of the last two years have developed concerning the rascalities of watered stock, construction companies buying legislators in State and nation, and Credit Mobilier. Those have been exposed till we fully understand them. What shall be the remedy? Where lies the difficulty? For even in our own ranks there is a battle of opinion. Some advocate new routes East, subsidized by Government, either rail or canal. Others would have new roads made by private enterprise, and trust to competition. The first of these would require many years before they could afford the relief which we want now, and besides would surely develop into other Credit Mobilier. The second would only add one more link to the chain which now binds us hand and foot. I see no solution of this question but for Congress to avail itself of its constitutional right to regulate commerce between the States, and for the States themselves to regulate the tariffs within their own boundaries. That this right is vested in the Government of the State and nation seems wholly clear. When a railroad is to be built, the line of which crosses my private property, I do not wish to have this property mutilated. I frankly so inform the railroad. Government now steps in and very properly says: 'This railroad is for the development of the State, and, on the ground that the public good demands its construction, you must sell them your right of way, and we will allow you a reasonable compensation therefor.' Now, it seems clear to me that the same Government which can take my land for the public good and fix a price therefor, can say to this railroad: 'The public good demands that you carry freights and persons at reasonable rates, which you henceforth must do, and we will dicide what those rates shall be.' As well as any one I fully appreciate the difficulties which lie in the way of a tariff fixed by law. I can easily see where it may sometimes work hardship and even actual wrong; but it is amazing—it seems to me preposterous—that disinterested men are not as competent as those interested to fix rates which shall be just to the railroads and the people."

Some of our contemporaries have understood this as a very emphatic assertion of the right of Congress to regulate the rates of freight on all the railroads of the country which pass State lines, and some expressions are used that lend color to this interpretation. But if we examine the argument of Mr. Adams we shall find that it does not really admit of such an application. His whole argument rests for its foundation upon what is called in law-books the right of eminent domain; that is, the right of a government to take, without the consent of the owners lands which may be needed for public uses. As the State authorizes railroads to cancel the rights of private ownership in the lands they need for their tracks, the Grand Master of the Patrons of Husbandry argues (and argues justly) that the power which is competent to seize this property against the will of the owners, is also competent to regulate its use and protect the community against extortion by its new occupants. We concede that this argument is not merely cogent, but conclusive. It only remains to inquire into the extent of its application.

It is evident on the face of the argument, that it is only the same authority which exercises the power of eminent domain that can regulate the use that is made of the converted property. Now before going into the question of law, let us consider the question of fact. It is a fact admitting of no question that every mile of railroad which has ever been built within State limits has acquired its right to take private lands for its track from a State Legislature. There are two or three railroads to be sure, which have been authorized by Congress; but these, without exception, have been constructed in the Territories, where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. Congress has never exercised, and has never yet claimed to possess, the right of eminent domain except in the Territories and the District of Columbia. This distinction between the exercise of the right of eminent domain in the States and the Territories is of fundamental consequence in its bearing on this question, as we will presently show. But before discussing it as a distinction deeply imbeded in the Constitution, we ask the Patrons of Husbandry to recogni ze the indisputable fact that portions of their farms have never been taken for railroad purposes in any State except by the sole authority of the State Legislatures. Now, Mr. Adam's forcible and admirable argument establishes the right of regulation only in the same governments which authorized the taking of private property, and as a consequence of this paramount control over private ownership. It therefore only proves the right of the State to regulate the State railroads, and restricts the regulating power of Congress to the roads it has authorized to be built in the Territories.

We now proceed to prove that this distinction which has always and uniformly existed as a fact, is imperatively required by the Constitution and can never be abolished without an amendment of that instrument. In other words, Congress has no constitutional power to authorize the construction of a railroad within the limits of the States. That no such power is directly granted is obvious, because every section of the Constitution may be searched and explored in vain for the mention of anything even resembling it. But the Constitution does declare, most explicity, that all powers not therein granted are reserved to the States. The right of eminent domain has always been possessed, and always been exercised without question by the States; not a turnpike or any ordinary road has ever been opened but in virtue of it. Since it has always been possessed, and never directly surrendered, it must be retained exclusively by the States, unless it can be proved necessary for the execution of some of the granted powers ; which is the only point left to be examined.

It is evident on the merest inspection of the Constitution, that there is no other attribute of State sovereignty which is so carefully protected and guarded against all possibility of latitudinary interpretations as complete sovereignty over the soil, including its highest exercise, the right of eminent domain. For example, the exclusive grant of the war power and the power to build and equip a navy would seem to carry with them, as a necessary implication, the right to take land for forts and dockyards But so scrupulous was the respect of the framers of the Constitution for the right of eminent domain in the States, that they did not permit the great powers necessary for the public defence to infringe upon it in the slightest degree. We quote from the Constitution :

"Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places, purchased with the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."

The argument founded on this provision is too irresistibly conclusive to need any enforcement. If the great powers of which forts, arsenals, and navy-yards are necessary incidents, are so carefully guarded and restrained that Congress cannot take land by the right of eminent domain even for those purposes, but can acquire it only by the consent of the State legislatures, it is most clearly evident that the right of eminent domain cannot be exercised as incidental to any other power vested in the Federal Government by the Constitution.—*World.*

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Harrisburg, February 19, 1874.—Mr. M'Crary rose to a question of privilege and asked that the following circular be read.

Harrisburg, February —, 1874—Dear Sir: Enclosed please find copy of bill now before the legislature to fix the rate of interest. The petitions which have been sent us indicate a decided sentiment among business circles in its favor, and have had weight with members of the legislature.

On the other hand, considerable opposition has been developed. Unless this is promptly checked there is reason to apprehend that it will gain such strength in the legislature as to endanger and perhaps defeat the bill.

Besides the general considerations in favor of this measure there is a special reason why it should be pushed through at the present time by the employment of every means in our power. In future the legislature will consist of 250 members, and the provisions of the new constitution respecting legislation will greatly increase the difficulty of passing the bill now in hand, if they do not make it wholly impossible. A single statement will sufficiently illustrate this. At present fifty-one members of the house and seventeen of the senate form a majority. The new constitution will require the concurrence of a majority of all the members, or 101 in the house and twenty six in the senate. There are also other checks and hindrances to legislation in the new constitution which will add still more to the difficulty of passing a bill in the face of any decided opposition.

The importance, therefore, of passing our bill at the present session is evident. While success is assured if suitable measures are employed, it certainly is not safe to put the bill on its passage without first doing every thing in our power to silence opposition. To secure a favorable report from the committee, its friends will be required to demonstrate its advantages as clearly as possible. This will necessitate the marshalling of all the evidence attainable in its favor, and also the employment of experienced counsel to prepare the necessary evidence, to argue the case before the committee, and to dispose effectually of every objection.

To obtain an adequate fund to be used in obtaining evidence and employing counsel, it is proposed that each bank and banking house in the state contribute in proportion to its interest in the matter, to be estimated on the basis of its capital stock. The amount due from you, under this arrangement, is fifty dollars. A prorata return to the contributors will be made of the funds if all is not required to accomplish the purpose. It is particularly requested by the committee having the matter in charge, that the contributions be made without delay.

Please send check to the undersigned for the amount, payable to the order of E. L. Saunders, treasurer.

Very respectfully yours.

R. H. GIBBONS. Secretary.

The following is the enclosed copy of the act referred to :

An act to repeal the usury laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to fix the rate of interest at seven per centum per annum, when not expressed in contracts, et cetera.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc,* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to charge and receive a rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum on the loan or discount of money; Provided, That when the rate exceeds seven per centum per annum the rate per centum shall be in writing and be signed by the borrower or party agreeing to pay the same.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the above section be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Orvis stated that he also had received a circular of the same character. That no such bill as the enclosed purported to be a copy of was pending in the legislature, and considered the whole matter a fraud.

Several other members announced that similar circulars had been received by bankers in their districts.

THE BANK BLEEDERS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION IN SESSION—EXAMINATION OF A NUMBER OF WITNESSES—GIBBONS A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Patriot.

The excitement consequent upon the revelation of a plot to bleed the bankers of Pennsylvania has rather increased than diminished in this city, facts having come to the knowledge of the legislative investigating committee yesterday afternoon which leave no doubt that the letters addressed to R. H. Gibbons were lifted by a member of the legislature and that the man who sent the circulars to the different banks in the state is a well known citizen of Harrisburg. About three weeks ago the latter called on the several bankers with a memorial urging on the legislature the importance of passing the act before the house repealing the usury laws of the state. Approving the objects set forth in the memorial seven representatives of as many banks appended their names to the paper. Soon after a circular was addressed to the banks of this state urging the importance of this measure and levying an assessment of one-quarter of one per cent. on the capital stock of each for the ostensible purpose of ensuring the passage of the repealing act. The circular was accompanied by the memorial (materially modified, the bankers say) signed by the presidents, cashiers, etc., of the Harrisburg banks, in which those addressed were urged to extend prompt support and encouragement to the enterprise. The circular was signed by E. L. Saunders, treasurer, and R. H. Gibbons, secretary, both of which names are fictitious. In a short time letters containing checks and drafts addressed to Gibbons and Saunders began to pour into the Harrisburg post office. In a number of instances the money was sent to bankers in this city with requests to pay the money to the parties if all was right. The bankers being unable to find men by those names an investigation was instituted for the discovery of the person who had received the letters addressed to Gibbons. A clerk of one of the hotels was interviewed, from whom it was learned that the letters had been lifted by a member of the legislature. A number of the bankers who had received the Gibbons Saunders circulars returned them to banks of Harrisburg with the envelopes in which they had been enclosed. A comparison of the hand writing with that of a resident of this city showed a striking similarity, and other facts were developed indicating beyond a doubt that he had charge of the correspondence with the various banking institutions of the state.

In response to these circulars a considerable number of letters soon reached the post office of this city, accumulating there for a week or ten days before they were called for. On Sunday the postmaster received a note to deposit all letters addressed to R. H. Gibbons in Bolton's hotel box and a verbal request to make a similar disposition of letters addressed to E. L. Saunders. The postmaster having obtained information a short time subsequently that led him to believe that the names were fictitious he determined to retain all such letters in accordance with the regulations of the post office department. The postal authorities were apprised of the situation, and are now assisting in the investigation of the bold and gigantic fraud.

The committee appointed by the house (Messrs. Young, Orvis and M'Creary) to investigate the swindle met at the Kirkwood house yesterday afternoon and evening and examined J. C. Bomberger, of the Mechanics' bank, J. A. Bigler, City bank, J. H. Weir, Harrisburg bank, George Bergner, postmaster, Harry Uhler, chief clerk, Charles Kemp, clerk at Bolton's hotel, Wallace Fahnestock, Harrisburg bank, and a few others. Although the sessions were private it is said that one of the witnesses testified to having seen a member of the legislature lifting the Gibbons letters.

If the plot of the speculators had been carried to a successful consummation they would probably have both made a handsome fortune—say $50,000 among themselves.

Rumors were prevalent on the street and in the hotels last night that other members of the legislature were implicated in the fraud, but they were not well authenticated.

A detective of the post office department at Washington is here to ferret out the guilty parties.

The legislative committee expect to be able to make a report of their operations to the house on Monday.

ARREST OF THE SWINDLERS.

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon Chief of Police Hoopes, acting as United States Deputy Marshal, arrested J. Monroe Kreiter, of this city, on Market street near Third, and Wm. H. Dimmick, member of the House of Representatives, representing the counties of Pike and Wayne, at the Bolton House. They were taken before S. J. M. M'Carroll, U. S. Commissioner, and required to enter bail in the sum of $2,500, each to await a hearing. Bail was furnished by Mr. B. F. Myers.

Dimmick has resigned and Kreiter has jumped his bail and can't be found.

A Man Who Desires to "Run" the Government.

The policeman on duty at the President's house lately took into custody a crazy German who was loitering about the premises. When questioned, he stated that he had been appointed to take charge of the United States government, and that he had walked all the way from Massachusetts. He demanded to see the President forthwith. He was conducted to police headquarters, and among a vast quantity of papers and rubbish on his person was a hand stamp which makes the impression in circular form of the legend "U. S. Government," and across the centre, "President." It is likely the unfortunate man will commence his supervision of national affairs at the government insane asylum.

The Independent Grangers.

Albany. Feb. 18.—The following card will explain itself:

To the public :

For the puspose of correcting any misapprehension which might result from a card published by the Secretary of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandy, I would state that the Order of Independent Grangers instituted here yesterday does not pretend to have any connection with any other association, but as its name indicates is independent in organization on and plans of action. It is a spontaneous outgrowth of the popular feeling against the oppressions of corporate monopolies, and it is not restricted in its memberships like the Patrons of Husbandry, but invites the cooperation of all who believe in its principles as enunciated in its declaration, whether engaged in agricultural or other industrial pursuits. A. S. DR APER.
Temporary Secretary.

Singular Illness of an Entire Family.

Chicago, February 14.—A singular and so far unexplained case of sudden illness and death of nearly an entire family on the north division came to light to-day. A neighbor going to the house of David Thompson, corner or Trumbull street and Bissel avenue, to see Mrs. Thompson, who was recently confined, found the doors were fastened, and, suspecting something was wrong, secured help and forced an entrance into the house, where they found Mrs. Thompson lying insensible, two of the four children dead, and the other two in an apparently dying condition. The cause of their illness and death has not been ascertained, though it is supposed that they were in some way poisoned. An inquest on the dead children will be held tomorrow,

ADVERTISING SALES.—Advertising sales of real and personal property by hand-bills was at one time the best way of making them known. But that was before the day when every body read the newspapers. Newspapers have, to a great extent, supplanted the posters, and when a thing is to be brought to the attention of everybody it is advertised in the newspapers. For every person who reads a sale bill posted in a country store, tavern or blacksmith shop, a hundred will read the same thing if printed in the county papers. In advertising, the newspaper possesses all the advantages. It goes into every family and is read in comfort and at leisure. The hand-bill is stuck up where it receives at best a passing notice, and the majority who see it do not read it at all. The newspaper is printed by the thousands, and everybody reads it. Of the hand-bills twenty-five or thirty at most are printed and stuck up. The newspaper is the cheapest and best advertising medium. Sales of personal property are best made known by hand-bills and newspapers both.—*Sunbury American.*

It is a matter of surprise that people who have sales do not advertise them more extensively, for the cost is trifling and if only one additional bidder were obtained thereby the expense would be far more than made up by that one alone. But, instead of one many more are obtained by extensive advertising, and the profits of the vendue are consequently greatly enlarged. Everybody knows that when vendue sales are largely attended goods come much nearer bringing their value than when the attendance is small. It is strange, therefore, that those having sales do not give them all the publicity that can possibly be obtained.

EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY PAID BY JAS. F. WEAVER, TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Commissioners pay—		
S F Foster paid on bal, Jan, 73	$ 144 53	
do salary as Com'r.	611 77—	756 30
A C Hinton paid on bal, Jan, 1, 1873	46 00	
A C Hinton salary to Jan 1874 in full	520 00—	566 00
J G Sankey		489 98
Jos. McCloskey in full		129 40
S F Foster writing unseat'd land books	65 00	
S F Foster service on assess books	175 00—	240 25
Wm Furey salary as commis'rs clerk and on bal, due him	1 068 82	
Wm Furey, services as Commissioner on public buildings, unsettled by former Commissioners	250 00—1	318 82
Commissioners pay for enrolling and making list of militia No. 1028	80 00—	80 00
Militia account—		
Paid Commissioners enrolling Militia	80 00	
Paid P E Sellars	200 00	
Paid John Bing	18 00—	298 00
Notes and interest paid	16 478	29
Insurance on public buildings		862 44
Refunding tax, County		187 29
do do State paid State Treas.	1 885	78
Undine Fire Co. appropriation		50 00
D W Woodring, late Sheriff	1 116	03
Jas Welch & Co. stationery		60
J Zeller & Son, medicines for prisoners		11 00
A Williams Dockets		56 50
Wilson & Hicks stov's and Hardware		32 66
Jas F Weaver, expenses seeing tax Collectors		25 00
P J Witte, repairing at jail		113 50
A C Hinton, expense on Duplicate		18 00
Hoffer Bros. mdse for jail		39 22
Alx Johnson, cleaning office		2 50
Jno T Johnston, postage		16 29
J & J Harris, hardware		70 75
Wm V Hughes, lumber		11 51
H H Kline		20 00
Harper Bros. mdse		4 75
Loeb, May & Loeb, mdse		24 50
Wm McCulley, horse hire		2 00
L Miller, cutting wood		1 50
John Marks, wood		3 00
F Miller, cutting wood		10 50
J H Morrison, stationery		25 00
Thos Miller, work		1 75
Agnew Moore, making draft		3 00
Wm Murphy & Son, books, &c.		50 00
John S Lonberger, repairing jail roof, stoves, &c		415 55
Jno A S Mallory, smithing		19 00
Sam'l Nichols, work		5 00
J H Orvis, wood		50 00
G O'Bryan, chairs and mattrass		58 50
G W Rushenberger, rep'g bells in jail		8 00
J G Sankey, extra expenses		4 00
Shrom & Co. binding carpets		7 00
H Y Stitzer, books and stationery		106 41
W E Shaffer, repair'g and work on jail		47 15
W H Wilkinson & Co, boarding jurors in Richard's case		104 00
Wilson Williams, cleaning and work		15 00
Geo H Weaver, removing ashes		3 50
Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners		133 75
J R & C T Alexander, coal bills		442 98
B F Batchelor, mdse for prisoners		4 50
J S Barnhart, Com'rs Att'y		100 00
John Breechbill, mattrasses for jail		5 00
Andrew Batret, wood		2 50
Robert Brennon, work at cistern.		2 50
John Boal, wood		17 50
Dr J H Dobbin, medical attendance on prisoners		70 00
Commiss'rs expense, use of County		10 00
H G Conser, mercantile appraiser		10 00
Wm Dailey, wood		1 50
Centre Co. Banking Co. on account of safe		200 00
S F Foster, pens for office		1 00
E M Foster, services on registration books		25 00
Wm Furey, election papers November election		25 00
Joseph Furey, sub, to "Standard"		2 00
Fryberger & Grim, mdse		15 12
D F Fortney, auditing dockets		35 00
I J Grenoble, books and stationery for office		57 50
Elias Grove, repairs and carpen'r work		55 30
Bart. Galbraith, painting fence & work		110 00
Isaac Guggenheimer mdse		57 40
Daniel Garman, sundry expenses.		40 00
Rob't McKnight, gas bill		300 00
Daniel McGinley, water tax		150 00
John McDermott, repairs to jail and court house		205 00
Geo N Hale, court reporter		15 00
Harvey Hoover, Hauling lumber		1 00
Isaas Haupt, castings for furnace		39 40
J E Hackenberry, ice for court room		1 20
Assessors pay and registration expenses		1 751 32
Election pay		1 687 71
Jurors expenses		3 578 86
Commonwealth costs		2 000 72
Constables' pay		678 19
Jury Commissioners pay		28 87
Teachers Institute for 1872—73		276 30
Agr'l Society of Centre county		100 00
Inquisitions on dead bodies		96 81
Auditors' pay Jan 1'73		52 00
do clerk do		25 00
Premiums to collectors		60 00
Court criers and tipstave		127 50
Bart. Galbraith, janitor of court house		310 00
Scalp premiums		656 79
Western Penitentiary, keeping prisoners		475 68
Penna. State Lunatic Hospital Harrisburg, keeping Insane		1 754 31
State Hospital for the Insane Danville, keeping Insane		577 99
P G Meek, acc't printing		800 00
W W Brown, do		718 65
Fred, Kurtz, do		471 25
Barger & Co, do		5 00
P D Stover do		50 00
E T & R P Tuten, acc't printing.		98 20
G W Foot, do		220 00
Road views	$279 00	
Road damages—		
L Trezzyulny, paid damages	150 00	
E McMeen, do do	30 00	
Jos G Gardner do do	50 00	
D Cox, do do	50 00	
T Butler do do	50 00	
Bridge—Beech Creek—		
Agnew Moore	545 00	
Agnew Moore on bridge account	47 00	
Commissioners expenses on road views and bridges	60 00	
S F Foster expenses on road views and bridges	8 00	
A C Hinton expenses on road views and bridges	13 00—1282	00
Unseated Land Refunding—		
J H Orvis	$ 11 07	
Edmund Blanchard	33 40	
J P Gephart	7 97	
C T Alexander	00 00	
E J Pruner	254 00	
S D Gray	56 21	
Jas F Weaver	963 09	
J M Ellis	172 00—1541	68
	$46,926	17
Unseated Lands paid Twps—		
McAllister & Beaver	$ 43 86	
John Thompson, Liberty 71-72	9 20	
Jacob Vanpool, Taylor, 70-71	39 58	
Samuel Hoover, do 70-71	218 48	
James Heverly, Howard, 70-71	35 55	
A Sample & Son, Ferguson, '73	76 17	
Levi Reynolds, Rush 70 71	79 66	
J K Hosterman, Miles, 70-71	59 68	
Philip Shook or E Weaver, Gregg	35 80	
J C Walker, Boggs, 70-71.	20 55	
G D Kline, Harris, 70-71.	5 02	
John Holmes, Marion, 70-71	43 57	
C M Bower, Haines, 68-69-70-71	64 97	
D W Kline, Huston, 70-71	57 37—	784 46
	$47,710	63

RECAPITULATION.

Treas'r paid on acc't Co	$46,628 17
do do Militia	298 00
do do unsea'd l'ds	784 46
	$47,710 63

List of Taxes outstanding and in hands of collectors, Jan. 1, 1874.

1865		
Martin Murphy, Burnside	176 32	
Simon Lingle, Liberty	242 22	
1867		
S F Ishler, Benner	10 04	
1868		
A Snyder, Bellefonte boro	75 60	
Wm Askey, Burnside	56 15	
A Jones, Philipsburg	95 48	
John Pownell, Boggs	157 60	
Jacob Hosterman, Haines	447 38	
Wm Cross, Half Moon	58 94	
1869		
D F Fortney, Bellefonte	490 78	
J M Bush, Patton	75 98	
D Hosterman, Haines	223 03—$2109	52
1870		
Daniel Derr, Bellefonte,	275 71	
John Holter, Boggs	113 66	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard	93 57	
Henry Cartin, Bellefonte.	207 28	
Alf Hassinger, Benner	287 32	
John Minnich, Gregg	170 26	
John Ward, Half Moon	94 63	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard	85 49	
Joseph Crotzer, Potter	39 32	
Joseph Shaffer, Walker	597 11—	1964 35
1872		
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	293 69	
Thos Marshall, Benner	247 05	
J C Walker, Boggs	109 11	
Jno McCloskey, Curtin	163 58	
S Neiss, Gregg	570 27	
H I Gates, Half Moon	256 97	
Nelson Askey, Howard	99 14	
David Robb, Liberty	163 97	
David Harter, Marion	514 93	
Daniel Geary, Penn	21 84	
Geo Stover, Potter	924 23	
J C Nason, Rush	247 45	
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79	
Jacob Reber, Walker	110 86—	4047 18
1873		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	2043 04	
E H Carr, Milesburg	201 48	
E Perks, Philipsburg	950 46	
J McIlvane, How'd bor.	164 13	
Ed Lucas, Unionville	167 49	
Sam'l Yearick, Benner	1622 40	
Daniel Malone, Boggs	898 91	
Jacob Croft, Burnside	183 61	
Fred'k Kierhoff, Curtin	2954 15	
Albert Hey, Ferguson	2325 65	
Daniel Barges, Gregg	2261 80	
John Ketner, Haines	1575 31	
W H Miller, Harris	2835 83	
J H Griffin, Half Moon	459 62	
W F Leathers, Howard	339 14	
W W Cline, Huston	255 00	
Wm Spangler, Liberty	535 35	
Levi Rarick, Marion	1293 52	
Henry Wolf, Miles	1165 89	
Jonas Stine, Patton	640 47	
Dan'l Musser, Penn	1490 68	
P D Neff, Potter	3589 94	
David Logan, Rush	996 13	
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	526 33	
Jos Ross, Spring	2261 80	
Wm Spotts, Union	171 51	
M Garbrick, Walker	1809 94	
Elias Turner, Worth	282 09-31641	77
	$39,762	82

List of Tax Collectors who have paid since settlement of account Jan 1, 1874.

1872 Wm Riddle, Philipsburg	$ 100	00
1873 Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	200	00
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	600	00
1871 Jos Croteer, Potter	39	32
1873 W F Leathers, Howard	36	85
1872 Jacob C Walker, Boggs	10	00
1873 Joseph Ross, Spring	524	76
Samuel Yearick, Benner	770	78
L C Rearick, Marion	132	10
W W Spangler, Liberty	45	00
Jno McIlvane, Howard Boro	59	83
D W Kline, Huston	100	00
J W Kierchoff, Curtin	53	73
J H Griffin, Half Moon	175	00
D A Musser, Penn	508	00
Elias Turner, Worth	118	00
P D Neff, Potter	900	00
Wm H. Miller, Harris	1230	98
1872 D Harter, Marion	80	00
1873 John Ketner, Haines	478	24
J M Garbrick, Walker	483	99
1871 Joseph Shaffer, Walker	27	55
1873 Daniel Bartges, Gregg	600	00
1872 Daniel Geary, Penn	6	00
1873 Albert Hoy, Ferguson	831	09
Joseph Stine, Patton	50	00
Henry Wolf, Miles (in full)	1061	00
E M Lucas, Unionville	75	00
1872 Thos Marshall Benner	51	00
1873 D B Malone, Boggs	100	00
1870 John Holter, Boggs	16	16
1872 Samuel Neese, Gregg	50	00
	$6,267	26

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA } SS.
CENTRE COUNTY, }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre Co., do hereby cerebly that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled "An act relating to Counties and Townships and County and Township Officers," we met at the Commissioners' Office, at Bellefonte on the 1st Monday of January, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts of the said county, in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal this 7th day of Januasy, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT L. HOLMES, [L. S.]
A. J. GREIST, [L. S.]
SAM'L GRAMLEY, [L. S.]
Auditors.

ATTEST:
W. J. KEALSH, Clerk to Auditors.

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said County, from the 3d day of January, A. D. 1873, to the 5th day of January A. D., 1874

SAMUEL F. FOSTER,
AUSTIN C. HINTON,
SAMUEL GRAMLEY.

JAMES F. WEAVER, Treasurer, in account with Centre County.

DR.

Jan. 1. To bal at last settlement.		
January 1, 1873	$ 3186	68
To outstand'g taxes Jan. 1, '73	21739	80
To taxes assessed for 1873	34228	60
To notes not included in outstanding taxes	1200	00
Received from County Commissioners and other sources	20887	81
	$91,242	92

Jan 1, To balance	$ 4,675	54
1874 CR.		
Jan 1, By outstanding taxes	$ 34916	41
By warrants paid Treasurer.	46628	17
By exonerations and commission to collectors	3012	80
By balance	4675	54
	$91,242	92

MILITIA ACCOUNT.

1874 DR.		
Jan 1 To outst'nd'g taxes Jan'1'73	$ 1426	90
To balance Jan 1, 1873	564	35
	$1991	25
1874 CR.		
Jan 1, By outst'nd'g taxes this date	595	18
By warrants paid Treasurer	208	06
To exonerations and commissions to collectors	425	82
Transferred to County account	657	85
Commissions to County Treasurer	14	99
	$1961	25

James F. Weaver, Treasurer, in account with the Commonwealth of Penn'a.

1874 DR.		
Jan 1. To balance Jan'1, 1873	$ 16	16
To outstanding taxes	2693	66
To taxes assessed for 1873	3557	44
	$6,267	26
1874 CR.		
Jan 1, By outstanding taxes at this date	$ 4129	55
Paid to State Treas. per receipts	1638	42
By exonerations and commissions to collectors	482	74
By commissions to Treasurer,	16	55
	$6,267	26

We, the Auditors of Centre county do certify that we have examined above accounts of Jas. F. Weaver, Treasurer of said County, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 7th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT F. HOLMES, [L. S.]
A. J. GREIST, [L. S.]
SAMUEL FRANK, [L. S.]
Auditors.

ATTEST:
W. J. KEALSH, Clerk to Auditors.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY FEB 26., 1874.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

—Some fellow stole corn from the crib of the editor. May the Lord bless him with corn(s) enough on his toes that he need not trouble the corn in our crib again.

—The revival in the Methodist church, in this place, is still going on, and has resulted in quite a number of conversions. Rev. Leckie, assisted by Rev. Galbraith, from Indiana, conduct the services.

—Messrs. Krumbine & Grossman have bought out the furniture establishment of J. O. Deininger, in this place, and will carry on the business at the old stand, and have put down the prices of furniture. See their advertisement

—Mr. Henry Witner showed us a large hen-egg the other day, measuring 7 5-8 by 6 1-8 inches in circumference.

—The grangers, we are informed, have adopted a resolution that no one who is not actually engaged in farming as his occupation, can be admitted as a member. This is a pretty broad hint that members of that class had better withdraw, as not being wanted any longer. Will such take the hint?

—James Ettinger, a son of widow Ettinger, of Aaronsburg, whilst at play, in the barn, on last Monday evening, fell from the loft and broke his arm.

—Snow again on last Wednesday morning.

—If you want five dollars worth of information and entertainment, go and hear James Duncan's lecture, at Spring Mills, on Saturday evening, 28th.

—List of officers elected in Haines twp., 17th: Judge, A Dutweiler—Inspectors, Chas Bower—Jonath Krape.—School Directors, John C Stover, Jacob Venada, J P Coburn.—Supervisor, Samuel Book, Jacob Bower, jr.—Constable, Jacob Ketner.—Townclerk, Ross Bell.—Justice, H A Mingle.—Assessor Jacob Hosterman.—Assistant Assessors, John Smith, A Alexander.—Auditor, Jacob Kephart.—Constable Sam'l Otto.—Judge, D L Zerby.

I want to be a granger,
And with the granger's stand,
Hayseed upon my forehead,
And a plow within my hand.

NEW LICENSE LAW.—A new license law has been, or is about to be, introduced into the Legislature. The first section repeals all existing Local Option laws; the second places a uniform license fee throughout the State, in three classes—first, $50, the second $150, and the third $300; the fourth section repeals all eating house licenses.

The following is the report of the Centre Hall Grammar school for the month ending Feb., 23rd 1874. Pupils in attendance 35. Percent of attendance 80. The following were present at each roll call:—Flora Bitner, Lizzie Arney, Allie Hoffer, Cora and Agnes Murray, Allen Erhard, Willie Kurtz and Willie Richard. P. J. LEITZELL, Teacher.

—Last Saturday evening a week ago, as Mr. Anthony Deabler, was on his way from Lock Haven to his home in Brush Valley, he was attacked by three men and robbed of twenty dollars. One of the party presented a revolver and told him to deliver his money, and Deabler searched for his revolver, when the second one caught him by the throat, and then the three men robbed him, and not being content with this, they knocked him senseless, and was found in about an hour afterward, by some teamsters, who were on the road across the mountain. The robbery was committed on the Brush and Nittany turnpike, near what is known as Pettis' Mill.—*Register.*

—The following are the officers of the Benner twp. Grange, which was organized 12th inst.

Master, Richard Conley, Esq.; Overseer, Joseph W Marshall; Lecturer, J P Seibert; Steward, David Lohr; Assistant Steward, Uriah Stover; Chaplain, George Stewart; Treasurer, Robt. Henderson; Secretary, B F Hunter; Gate Keeper; Johnson Rich; Ceres, Miss Mary E Hughes; Pomona, Belle Hunter; Flora, Jane W Shivery; Lady Assistant Steward, Martha Henderson.

A Grange was also organized in Spring twp., with the following officers:

Master, P M Weaver; Overseer, William T Tibbens; Lecturer, P S Dale; Steward, J S Musser; Assistant Steward, Joseph Ross; Chaplain, David K Hoover; Treasurer, W J Dale; Secretary, C Dale, Jr.; Gate Keeper, Henry Smith; Ceres, Mary M. Dale; Pomona, Jane C Rothrock; Flora, Kate M Dale; Lady Assistant Steward, Martha J Barnhart.

—Mr. P. F. Keller near Centre Hall had the fingers of his left hand smashed by accidentally getting them in contact with a pair of cog wheels.

—Our amiable friend Mr. C. Z. Hoffer has been trying to cultivate the musical talent of old Virginia during a recent visit to that state, that is right, Christ, go in, may you enter upon the same field of action when you return to that state, and may your every effort be crowned with success.

—One of the Madisonburg schools is now held in the hotel, and the other in a vacant store room, but that is no sign that the scholars and teacher should contract habits of intemperance or become merchants.

John Ploughman once said: "I never knew a good horse which had not some odd habit or other, and I never yet saw a minister worth his salt, who had not some crochet or oddity. Now, these are the bits of cheese that cavillers smell out and nibble at; this man is too slow, and another too fast; the first is too flowery, and the second is too dull. Dear me, if all God's creatures were judged in this way, we should wring the dove's neck for being too slow, shoot the robins for eating spiders, tame, shoot the crows for swinging their tails, and kill the cows for not giving us milk. When a the hens for not laying a dog he can soon find man wants to be cross, or rate any fool may have a stick, and at the worst against the best minister something to say against."

—Sale of O. P. Barick, Spring Mills, March 17, farm stock and household. March Henry Breon's sale, Harris twp., 17.

—Jacob Dinges' sale, of farm stock, Centre Hall, March 14.

—Mr. John M. Miller's sale of personal property, at Spring Mills, March 21.

—Sale of personal property of John Love, dec'd, Potter twp., March 5.

—Sale of real estate of Nich. Decher, March 7th.

George Jordan's sale, Potter twp, farm stock, March 24.

—Sale of personal property of Mrs. Johanna Kurtz, at Aaronsburg, Saturday, March 14th, 1 o'clock.

Sale of Jas. I. Foster, farm stock and household, March 4th. See advertisement.

WANTED—AT CENTRE MILLS, 501 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN, for which FIFTY SIX CTS. per Bushel in CASH will be paid, by
J F. THRONE.
19feb6t

—Jas. Duncan, a native of Aaronsburg, and who has traveled all over the world, will lecture in the Presbyterian church, at Spring Mills, on Saturday evening, next, 28th. Jim favored our office with a visit on Tuesday, and entertained us about one hour with what he had seen and gone through, in eight years of travel over the world. In order to ascertain whether he had really traveled some, we questioned him upon peoples, and countries, and tribes, and seas, and mountains, and found he knew and had seen all we asked him about, and a vast deal more We could listen to his talk one whole week, so full of interest is it. He was in Africa, India, Arabia, the Cannibal and other islands, and innumerable other places, was shipwrecked, and twice sold into slavery. We have no doubt but what his lectures are a rich treat, well worth the admission. The newspapers of Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven, and other towns, where he has lectured, speak highly of Mr. Duncan's lectures, and as James is a native of this valley, let his old acquaintances turn out to hear him, they will be amply repaid by his interesting lecture.

A REMARKABLE ROOM.—In Wright's History of Perry county, page 259, is mentioned a remarkable room as follows:

"This is a room in the house now occupied by Francis Gibson, Esq., Spring twp., Perry county, Pa., in which occurred the births of John B. Gibson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania, George Gibson, Commissary of the United States, Dr. John Bernheisel, the Mormon who first represented the Mormons in Congress, Hon. John Bigler, Governor of California, from 1852 to 1855, and Hon. Wm. Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania, from 1852 to 1855, still living in Clearfield, Pa."

Is there any other room in the State that can make a claim to furnishing the birthplace of so many prominent persons?—*New Bloomfield Times*

Some of the Ohio ladies are mixing their temperance hymns instead of singing them straight. "Bring forth the royal demijoin," is an example.

Cincinnati, February 18.—The Grange at Xenia to-day passed a resolution indorsing the women's temperance movement and pledging its support.

For the Reporter.

HARRIS TWP. FARMERS' CLUB.

I have been waiting for some time to give some account of our Harris twp. Farmers' Club. We have been unfortunate in our Friday evening meetings, this month—no meetings on account of rain and darkness every time. During December we got along tolerably well—had favorable weather and a good attendance. But as Friday is called "unluckey day" and so is the night, and this accounts for the changing of our club meeting to Saturday after-noon. Met at Oak Hall school house on after-noon of 21 inst. Subject of discussion—Feeding and taking care of stock over winter. We would be glad to have any of our friends of the Potter twp. Farmers' Club attend when convenient. I wish to correct a mistake, which I am told came from Potter twp.—not a serious one, however—nothing more than that our Harris twp. Club was turning into a Grange. We would be pleased to hear from a member of your Grange through your valuble paper—of its success and the advantages of such an organization, &c. If being a Granger be a good and paying investment, why not go to work in all the townships and organize? We have an earnest desire to make our Club what it ought to be. It is an up-hill business always at first outstart, but it will not do to give it up—try again, and if clubs will not take, let us have something better. I think Harris twp. will not be far behind in the good work. I do hope that all who feel interested in our organization, and wish it to become a success, will give us their countenance

A MEMBER.

For the Reporter.

A certain young man who was visiting at Centre Hall, a few days ago, falling madly in love with one of Centre Hall's angelic spirits, gives vent to his feelings in the following manner: "My friend I take this pleasent moment to let you no that we come over the mountain safe. But when we were going threw the second tole gate, we came very near running threw another crew. Wouldn't there been a smash up. You may no how I felt from that home. But now I will bring my letter to a close. Plese come over and visit our school." The foregoing are the contents, *verbatim et literatim*.

One of the teachers on the other side of the mountain, received from one of the patrons of his school, the following note: "Eye don't want my son to study any thing but Reading and Writing and Reth matick this winter." He is evidently one of the men who signed the petition to abolish the Superintendency.

—We had the extreme pleasure of meeting "Brevities" the other eve, he looks as pleasant as ever after his severe struggle with "Amor."

JOE WAXWELL.

RULES FOR CHURCH GOERS.—Since the adoption of the new constitution for the government of the state we recommend some rules below, for different classes of churchgoers:

YOUNG GENTLEMEN, (If there be any more of that commodity)

1st. Never chew your tooth-picks in the presence of the congregation, it looks so much like pretending you were boarding at a first-class hotel.

2nd. When driving to church, never pass through the isles with your long whips at shoulder-arms, it tickles naughty urchins and makes anglers think of trout-fishing, thus diverting their attention from "fishers of men"

Don't join the church door bregade, at the close of services, military tactics are only needed on the frontiers now.

YOUNG MISSES—Don't keep throwing your eyes to see the bonnets, ribbons, shawls, dresses and trails, you will miss the text and sermon, and if ever you become mothers, there'll be danger of your having cross-eyed children.

PAPAS—Make your boys sit in the same pews with yourselves, it is worth half dozen constables in keeping order.

MAMAS—Don't take your babies to church, they are the original family organs, whose music is not suited for churches.

MINISTERS—A dull sermon of 25 minutes has one merit—brevity.

2nd. A good sermon of 30 minutes, has two merits—good and short—this fills the requisite on an average.

Japanese Peas—200 Bushels to the Acre.

SOMETHING NEW.

Farmers and Gardners Read this.

Agents wanted to sell the Japanese Peas.

These peas have recently been brought to this country from Japan, and prove to be the finest Pea known for table use or for stock.—They grow in the form of a bush, from 3 to 5 feet high, and do not require sticking. They yield from one quart to a gallon of peas per bush. A sample package, that will produce from 5 to 10 bushels of peas, with circulars giving terms to Agents, and full directions as to the time and manner of planting, will be sent, postpaid, to any one desiring to act as Agent, on receipt of 50 cents. Address L. L. OSBENT, Cleveland, Tenn.

Testimonials.

We have cultivated the Japanese Pea the past season, on a small scale, and we are convinced they are a perfect success. Their yield was enormous.—For the table and for stock they are unsurpassed by any other pea. They grow well on thin land and are bound to be a No. 1 fertilizer.

A. J. WHITE, Trustee Bradley Co.
H. HIX.
A. E. BLUNT, P. M. Cleveland, Tenn.

I have cultivated the Japanese Pea the past year, and raised them at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre. The bloom excels buckwheat for bees.

F. E. HARDWICK, J. P., Bradley co. Cleveland, Jan 28, 1874. 2t.

SETTLED AT LAST.

The Great Scientific Enigma of the Age Solved—The Autopsy of the Siamese Twins Developes the Fact that Death Would Have Resulted to Each had They Been Severed in Life.

[From the Philadelphia *Press*, Feb. 17.]

The examination of the remains of Chang and Eng, which has been proceeding very quietly in this city at the College of Physicians, has been heretofore confined to taking casts of the different important and curious formations of various parts of the bodies, photographing the remains, and daily injections of chromide of zinc, to prevent the bodies from decomposing.

Yesterday the long-looked for and anxiously-awaited

Autopsy Commenced.

The dreaded scalpel was first used on the connecting band between the two brothers. The abdominal cavities were entered for the purpose of examining the viscera. This investigation was attended with most gratifying success, and the physicians were rewarded in their efforts in finding that the lungs, heart, pancreas, liver, spleen, and allimentary canal were excellently developed in each, and that all the parts above named resembled those of ordinary mortals.

Approaching the band, the lower portion of the ensiform cartilage, or breast bone, in each joins by doubling or bending out, making almost a long union with a distinct joint at the central point of union, on which the bodies hinge freely. This joint is somewhat similar to, but not so complicated as at the elbow. The band at the smaller part has a circumference of nine inches, and when the link was stretched, and the twins were stood as far apart as possible, there was a space of eight inches intervening. Yesterday the skin of each body was cut through posteriorly, and threwn back from the band and adjacent structures, exposing superficial and deep fascia or fatty tissues in the rectus muscle of each. The great question of whether they could have been separated in life was

Settled in the Negative,

by various abdominal sections which were made. The peritoneum or membrannus lining of the belly in each was found to enter the band, and four pouches or *culs-de-sac* overlapped each other at the centre of the band. The most marked feature here was the presence of two such pouches from the body of the larger brother, Chang, the upper one shorter than the lower, but each lapping one from above and the other from below the single pouch of Eng. An almost exact idea of the arrangement of these *culs-de sac* may be obtained by holding the first joint of the forefinger between the thum and finger of the other hand. The

Astounding and Curious Fact

was developed that a line passing down the centre of the band would sever all three of these prolongations, and open the peritonital cavity of each liver. If the knife had been used in life, death would have therefore most probably, if not necessarily, resulted.

The examination yesterday and last night also showed that there was a portal or liner circulation through the heart, as was seen from the passage of the injecting matter used in embalming. The abdominal organs lie in close contact with these pouches, but are not continuous unto them.

To-day most important investigations will take place by making deep sections into the band with the view of ascertaining the umbilical connections, bearing on physiological manifestations in the foetal life of beings.

THE RECORD OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A Foreign Office despatch leaves no longer any room for doubt of the death of Dr. Livingstone, this hero of science, so heroically discovered two years ago by your bold countryman, Mr. Stanley.

The news comes direct from Lieutenant Cameron, whose Livingstone Relief Expedition has been nobly prosecuting its search for the great traveller only to meet with the news of his death.

Livingstone had returned to the scenes of his first discoveries. Whether he had actually traced or disproved the connection of the great chain of southern lakes with the vast lakes on the equator we shall know when Lieutenant Cameron comes home.

It is not yet known how far Livingstone had succeeded in putting what he regarded as the finishing stroke to his labors. If, as seems not improbable, he was on his way home, he may actually have had with him the crowning discovery, and died with the Nile secret in his hand. It will be remembered that after Mr. Stanley found him at Ujiji, at the end of 1871, Dr. Livingstone and the adventurous American correspondent made a journey to the northern end of Lake Tanganyika, and found that the Rusisi river flowed into, and not out of, the said lake. This discovery seemed to prove that the lake system which he had explored and described was not a part of the fountain-heads of the mysterious river.

But whether Livingstone died after having completed his task or not, his fame is by no means dependent on completing the discovery of the Nile's sources. The world owes to him most of the information which has caused the great blanks in the maps of Central Africa to be filled. When he went out to labor as a missionary among the Rechuanas in 1840, the region north of his field of action and south of the Equator was unknown. He has added over a million square miles to our geographical knowledge, and has opened the dark centre of Africa to the light of knowledge and civilization. He may be justly called one of the greatest benefactors of humanity.

EGYPT.

Invasion by the Sultan of Darfour.

London, February 18.—A dispatch from Khartoum, dated February 14th, says: The Sultan of Darfour invaded Egyptian territory near Bahrel Gazal and captured a number of slaves. The Egyptian Governor, Seebin, gave battle. The fighting lasted six hours, and resulted in the dispersing of the Sultan's army, which was ten thousand strong, capturing four guns and the killing of Vezir and many chiefs.

INDIAN CAMP BROKEN UP.

Washington, February 18.—The war department has advices from Texas that Lieut. Col. Buell, with a command consisting of Co's D. and G., 10th cavalry, and fifteen Tanka scouts, struck a small camp of Comanches on a double mountain fork on the 5th inst., and killed ten Indians and captured all their stock, consisting of sixty-four horses.

CUBA.

A Severe Engagement.

Havana, February 17.—A heavy engagement has taken place in the central department, of which Havana journals give the following account: Gen Basconez, with 3,000 men and four pieces of artillery attacked the main force of insurgents near Naravjo. The latter were 5,000 strong under Marquis Santa Lucia, Cuban commander-in-chief. The battle lasted seven hours and resulted in the success for Gen. Basconez. The Spaniards lost fifty killed and one hundred and four wounded. The rebels took no prisoners. Their loss is not given. The insurgents in the central department are setting fire to farm houses in all directions. Gen. Burriel has sailed for Spain.

The Emperor of Austria has left St. Petersburg for Moscow.

JAPANESE AND INDIAN NOTES.

The Bangkok (Siam) Advertiser of November 19 gives an account of the recent second coronation of the King of Siam. He was originally crowned on the decease of his father, but being then very young he could not undertake the sole charge of the Government until he became of age, which was in September last. Prior to the ceremony His Majesty had to divest himself of all show of royalty for a certain number of days and to officiate in the temple as a Buddhist priest.

The Advertiser says of the coronation ceremonies:

About five a. m. the Siamese nobles and officials began to assemble within the palace walls, and before six a. m. the ceremonies began. A temporary throne was erected in the Tung Pra-ong, on which His Majesty was seated. Consecrated water in a golden bowl was presented to him, with which he wet his head, and a shower bath thoroughly drenched his person Water was poured upon His Majesty by a Buddhist priest, and some of the relatives of the King completed the bathing ceremonies. All the water used was supposed to possess some special virtue, and had been brought from different places. After having arrayed himself in royal apparel, His Majesty ascended the octagonal throne, when the sword and sceptre and other insignia of sovereign power were delivered to him, and from that moment he was the supreme ruler of Siam.

The Calcutta Overland Mail announces that Mme. Arabella Goddard gave the first concert at Madras recently.

The Japan Mail says:

The Government has taken very decisive steps to stop the rabbit mania which set in some months ago, and has imposed taxes upon the keepers of the animals which has made them regret their purchases.

The Japan Mail also publishes a translation of a recent edict regulating the native newspaper press, from which it appears that—

In case they have no bad tendency, the following subjects are admissible in newspaper columns: Extraordinary natural occurrences, fires, war, prices, produce, trade, births, deaths and marriages, official notifications, literature, manufactures, amusements, clothing, land and houses, translations of foreign writings, miscellaneous foreign news, and other unimportant public matters. No newspaper may be established without official authorization. It is prohibited to attack the constitution of the Government, to discuss the laws, or to cast obstacles in the way of the working of national institutions by the persistent advocacy of foreign ideas. It is forbidden to append uncalled-for remarks to the laws, &c., which are published in the papers. Moral teachings must not be introduced in such a way as to injure and obstruct the Government. It is forbidden to disturb or demoralize the minds of the people. It is forbidden to denounce a man for crimes on the faith of groundless rumors. Editors must not take it upon themselves to publish remarks upon officials during their term of office, or their official conduct, or even anything, however trifling, which is connected with foreign intercourse. All errors which may have been made must be rectified. The editor is responsible for giving explanations in regard to any matter upon which it may be necessary to question him.

The English papers published in Japan are as a rule well printed and well supplied with local news. Prominent among these is the Japan Mail. The Siamese paper from which we have quoted is apparently a new venture, but it has already competitors in the field. The East Indian papers do not seem up to the same mark as those published in Yokohama and Hong Kong, but, on the whole, journalism in the East seems to be far more advanced than is generally supposed.

TERRIBLE DESTITUTION.

New York, February 3.—A young woman of twenty-five and her infant child were found yesterday nearly frozen to death in a snowbank near the railway station at White Plains. Both were insensible. Stimulants revived the mother, when she told a pitiful story of distress, hunger and suffering. She is the daughter of a wealthy New York merchant, but married a coachman against her father's will. She started yesterday to walk from Mount Kisco to New York, being entirely destitute, and would have perished in the storm had not the timely succor arrived. The husband died some time ago. Her child will die from exposure.

—In order to increase the circulation of the REPORTER, we make the following offer to our subscribers: Any one of our subscribers can have the REPORTER for *one year*, for $1,75 by forwarding us the name of a new subscriber at the same price, and sending us the Cash in advance for the two. This is a better offer than made by the papers which give 5 and 10 cent Chromos as premiums.

THE "GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION" AMENDMENT.

The House Committee in Congress on the Judiciary reported, on a petition "for the acknowledgment of Almighty God and the Christian religion in the Constitution," that:

Upon examination of the meagre debates by the fathers of the republic in the convention which framed the Constitution, we find that the subject of this memorial was most fully and carefully considered, and that the Convention decided, after grave deliberation to which the subject was entitled, that in this country, the foundation of whose Government they were laying, was to be the home of the oppressed of all nations of the earth, whether Christian or pagan, and full realization of the dangers which the union between church and state has imposed upon so many nations of the Old World, with great unanimity that it was inexpedient to put anything into the Constitution or frame of Government which might be construed to be a reference to any religious creeds or doctrines; and we further find that this decision was accepted by our Christian fathers with such great unanimity that in the amendments which were afterwards proposed in order to make the Constitution more acceptable to the nation, none has ever been proposed to the States by which this wise determination of the fathers has been attempted to be changed; wherefore, your Committee report that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of the memorial, and ask that they be discharged from the further consideration hereof.

The coresspondent of the London *Daily News* on the Gold Coast writes, under date of the 29th ult., that there is much sickness among the troops composing the Ashantee expedition. Half of the hospital corps is prostrated. The disease, however, is not of a deadly character.

London, Feb. 21.—The *Times* says a telegraphic despatch was received at Cape Coast Castle on the 28th of January from the expeditionary force, announcing that Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, had surrendered to General Sir Garnet Wolseley, and that the King and his family were prisoners.

Washington, February 20.—The Senate has at last reached a vote on the digest question of bank note inflation, and by a majority of three adopted the instructions of Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, to the Finance Committee to bring in a bill increasing the volume of the currency $44,000,000, or to provide that its limit shall be $400,000,000. The relative strength of the inflationists and resumptionists was twenty-eight to twenty-five.

—Christ. Hoffer and Wm. Neff left with their teams, last Tuesday, *en route* for Virginia.

OBITUARY.

King William Lunalilo.

On the 3rd of this month King Lunalilo, of the Sandwich Islands, died at his palace at Kallus, on the Island of Hawaii, of a bronchial disease, which had threatened his life for several months previous. His death, therefore, was not altogether unexpected. The news was brought to San Francisco by the Australian mail steamship City of Melbourne, which touched at Honolulu on her way east.

King Lunalilo was born about the year 1835, and was a native Sandwich Islander. He was a cousin of the late King Kamehameha V., but, owing to his exceedingly dissipated habits, he was rarely thought of before the death of that personage as one ever likely to succeed to this throne. "Prince Bill," as he was familiarly called by the foreigners residing in Honolulu, was very popular with the last mentioned class for the ease and freedom of his manner. It has been related of him that, in his days of privacy, it was not at all an unusual thing for him to be picked up in a most undignified state of intoxication in the streets of Honolulu.

"Prince Bill" owed his title of king to the neglect of his predecessor, Kamehameha V., to appoint as it was his duty under the constitution of Kamehameha III. to do, a successor. Kamehameha died on the 11th of December, 1872, after a reign of nine years. Failing to name his successor an interregnum occurred, and the Legislature was called together by the acting Council of Regency to elect a king or queen to govern the country. The Legislature met on January 9, 1873, and on that day "Prince Bill" was elected, and was crowned King of Hawaii under the title of Lunalilo I. Previous to the assembling of this Legislature its legal authority to elect a king was denied by a large and intelligent element of the population, whose desires at that time was to establish a new, independent home government in which the people should have additional privileges in the selection of a ruler. However, "Prince Bill" was elected, and no opposition was manifested to his elevation. The principal incident of his rather uneventful reign was the report extensively circulated several months ago that our Government was contemplating the annexation of the islands to the United States, and that again a certain Hawaiiac harbor was to be ceded to the United States.

If a late letter from Honolulu is to be credited the death of King Lunalilo has been due to continued dissipation. He had long been a sufferer from disease, and when his doctor advised "stimulants," but in moderate quanties, King Lunalilo drank to excess and steadily. At the time the letter referred to was written —December 18—he was at Kallua, whither he had gone for the sake of his health. It was a disappointment to the people to see this prince, who was popular, and of whom great hopes were entertained, a little more than a year ago when he ascended the throne, thus neutralizing his power for good and hastening his end by dissipation.

Immediately upon the news of King Lunalilo's death becoming known the Cabinet met, and a meeting of the National Council was ordered for February 12 to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of Hawaii. The telegraph mentions as the two prominent candidates for the crown David Kalakaua, who is not related to the late King, but is a descendant of the high chiefs of Mani and Hawaiian chiefs, and Queen Emma, the widow of King Kamehamehs IV. Queen Emma is thirty-seven years old, and became a widow on the death of Kamehamehs IV. in 1863. Her maiden name was Miss Rooke. She visted this country a few years ago. The English portion of the community of Honolulu would be glad to see her elected but there is no probability of this result in view of the candidature of David Kalakaua, whose choice is considered a foregone conclusion. Kalakaua is a very intelligent man, and not long ago he published a letter in the Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, in which he expressed the most liberal sentiments, showed himself to be the friend of the United States, and declared himself unreservedly in favor of the immigration of foreigners into the islands. Another possible candidate for the throne is Mrs. Panahi Bishop, whose husband, C. B. Bishop, is a banker and the present Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The intelligence from Honolulu is to the effect that there would be a severe contest in the Legislature—it is, of course, decided by this time—over the candidate brought before it.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

A Terrible Scene by Night in Michigan—Five Men Literally Blown to Pieces while Preparing Dualin to use for a Sand-Blast.

Gazette Office, Houghton' Mich. Feb. 15.—On last Friday evening, about 7½ o'clock, a terrible accident occurred at the Phoenix mine, in Keweenaw county, two miles from Eagle river, the origin of which will probably never be known. Four miners and subordinate underground officer were preparing in an apartment of a building on the location, occupied by the mining captain as his office, a quantity of dualin, to use in making a "sand-blast" in the mine. The men were taking the dualin—100 pounds—from its orginal package, and transferring it to a bag, when the explosion took place. Besides the dualin, there were three kegs of powder in the room. Three of the men were handling the explosive, the fourth was holding a lighted candle, while the fifth man stood looking on when the explosion occurred. The house was shattered to atoms and the men literally blown to pieces. Captain John Hoatson, underground superintendent of the mine, was in his office, an adjoining room, at the time, seated at his desk, and was struck by some of the flying missiles on the left side of the head and face, receiving such injuries that he died.

A MILITARY MUTINY IN PERU.

Panama, February 12.—On the night of the 25th ult. a riot among the soldiers of the Barracks of San Francisco took place in Lima. It seems the regiment became dissatisfied at being continually refused leave to go outside, and a certain number determined to make their escape. A desperate attact was made by the mutineers on the gate of the barracks, and a fire was opened and returned at short range. The guard stood firm; the better disposed men turned on their insurgent comrades, and after an hour's resistance the rebels laid down their arms. Thirteen were killed in the action and thirty wounded. Excessive drill is said to have been the cause of this affray. The Government has ordered a court of inquiry.

BUENOS AYRES SCOURGED.

Asiatic Cholera Making Terrible Ravages—Thirty to Forty Victims Per Day—The People Fleeing from the City.

Advices by the steamer from Buenos Ayres, just arrived at New York, say that the Asiatic cholera is raging there with intensity, claiming from thirty to forty victims per day. The total number of deaths attributed to this terrible scourge amounts thus far to 300. Fifty thousand people had abandened their homes in the city to seek refuge in the open country. The President of the Republic had also fled the contaminated city for a healthier residence on the Island of Tarapachay. This act of Sarmiento is unfavorably commented upon by the press.

The insurrection in Nagaski, Japan, is spreading and the situation is considered critical. The insurgents are advancing on that city and the foreign residents are preparing to leave.

THE GRANGERS AND TEMPERANCE.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the State Grange to-day resolutions were adopted requesting the Kansas Legislature to pass a prohibitory liquor law and declaring that no person who retails liquor shall be admitted to the order; also, declaring that the greatest good and highest happiness of an enlightened, virtuous, and prosperous people, are the legitimate results of a thorough and practical education diffused among the masses.

CLASSIC REMAINS DESTROYED.

A correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, writing from Messina, laments the removal and destruction of those classic remains which some twenty-five years ago still adorned the site of the ancient town of Pompeyopolis. Visiting the site of Pompeyopolis about ten years ago the writer states that the walls of the ancient city, the Acropolis and other edifices, and also the remains of a small mole, which in the course of centuries had been filled up with sand. For some years past the inhabitants of Messina have utilized these interesting remains of antiquity after a fashion which cannot fail to excite horror among archaeologists. The site of the ancient town has been resorted to as a convenient quarry for building stones, and, indeed, there is now scarcely a house in Messina of which the walls are not built with the finely polished marbles of Pompeyopolis. The recent erection at Messina of a light-house, a mosque, and of an agency for the Messageries Maritimes, and the repairing of the streets, have absorbed every vestage of the ancient town, with the exception of a marble colonade, which has hitherto been spared only because its columns were not so well adapted for building proposes as the blocks of stone and marble which were torn from the surrounding edifices. The supply of the latter materials, however, having been exhausted, it will probably not be long before these columns are broken up and transported to another spot. The last trace of the ancient town of Pompeyopolis will thus have ceased to exist.

Harrisburg, February 19, 1874.—In the House, this afternoon, the assertion was made that a large amount of money was being raised by assessment in the various banks to pass the usury bill. Circulars had been sent by Messrs Sanders and Gibbons to various banks. The names of bankers here were attached, which they pronounce as unautnorized and forgeries, and denounce the attempt.

A Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Young, Orvis and McCreery were appointed to investigate the matter.

A COMMA WHICH COST $2,000,000.

The importance of careful Congressional punctuation was strongly illustrated recently at the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, where it was shown that a comma in one place was worth $2,000,000. In the tariff bill which went into effect August 1, 1872, it will be remembered that the free list was extended by the addition of several hundred articles. Among the number added was "fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical," for the purpose of propagation and cultivation. In engrossing the bill, or in the process of copying it for official printing, a comma was inserted after 'fruit,' and all fruit was thereby placed upon the free list. The customs officers, however, not noticing the change, continued to collect duties on fruit until the error was discovered. The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a bill to remove the comma, in accordance with the intent of the law of 1872.—The amount of tax illegally collected is not far from $2,000,000

Discussion on a bill partly restoring the franking privilege occupied a considerable portion of the session of the House on 19. The bill permits the free distribution of public documents and seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, and also the free exchange of newspapers, as well as free delivery of papers to subscribers within the county. This is a virtual restoration of the privilege except as regards letters from and to Congressmen, heads of departments, postmasters, &c. The principal argument urged in its behalf is that nothing has been saved by the repeal, while the people miss their documents.

Severe fighting has been going on in Biscay between the Carlists and the republicans. The Carists have taken the town of Vinares, in Valencia.

Information has reached Calcutta, that several persons have died from famine in the district of Nepeul.

MARRIAGES.

On 19th Feb, in Pine Grove Mills, by Rev. M. G. Earhart Mr. Daniel W. Meyers and Miss Emma Stover, both of Harris twp.

At the residence of Michael Decker, near Potters' Mill, Feb. 12, Mr Joseph M Gilliland to Miss Annie E Stahl, both of Centre co.

On the 5th inst, Mr Samuel L Comer, of Renovo, and Miss M Ella Cox, of Pleasant Gap.

At the residence of the Brides Parents, on the 15th inst, by Rev J A Bright, Mr Francis Krebs of Hublersburg Pa, to Miss Jennie Jackson of Zion Pa.

On 19, Daniel Keen, of Potter twp., and Mrs. Lichty, of Pleasant Gap.

On 19, Jeremiah Shreffler of Old Fort, and Aggie Runkle, of Centre Hill.

On 17, by Rev B Sahm, D D. Mr Cyrus Bright, and Miss Emma, daughter of Wm Stoyer, both of Aaronsburg.

DEATHS.

On 13, in Miles twp., Mr Daniel Rishel, aged 88 years.

On 19, in Potter twp., Mr Adam Rankin, aged 90 years.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 50, Red 145 ... Rye ... 70 ... Corn 50 ... Oats 35 ... Barley 80. 70 ... Cloverseed 4,50 ... Potatoes 50 Lard per pound 8 ... Pork per pound 06 Butter 30 ... Eggs 30. ... Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8 ... Bacon 10 ... Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents ... Buckwheat 65 cts ... Flour per barrel retail $8,50... wholesale 7,25 to 7,50

MILROY MARKETS

Corrected by John M'Dowel, Grain Merchant.

White wheat 1,50 ... Red wheat 1 45 ... Rye 60 ... Corn 50 ... Oats 35 ... Barley 80 ... Cloverseed 4,00 ... Timothyseed, 350 ... Salt 2 25 per sack, ... Bacon 7c ... Hay 15 ... Butter 27 ... Eggs 20 ... Plaster 2 50

Chestnut Coal per Ton $5.75 ... Stove Coal per Ton $6.50 ... Egg Coal per Ton $6.50 ... Limeburner's Coal per Ton $3.50

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

KRUMBINE & GROSSMAN,

respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that they have bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and have reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

C. True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid, $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. A priced Catalogue, of this and all Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Bulbs, Roses, Plants, &c., and FRESH FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS, the choicest collection in the country, with all novelties, will be sent gratis to any plain address. 25 sorts of either Flower, Garden, Tree, Fruit, Evergreen, or Herb Seeds, for $1.00, sent by mail, prepaid. WHOLESALE CATALOGUE TO THE TRADE.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 2t feb.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned in CENTRE HALL, on SATURDAY, MARCH 14th, 1874, at 1 o'clock: 2 horses, 2 cows and 1 heifer, 6 head of sheep, and a lot of lambs, 1 2 horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 bobsled 1 Keystone Reaper, 1 cornplanter, 2 plows cornscraper, corn cultivator, horserake, hayladders, 1 pair tugharness, buggyharness, Flowgears, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

JACOB DINGES.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public sale, at the late residence of John Love, dec'd, 1 mile west of Churchville, Potter twp., on Thursday, March 5th, 1874, at 10 o'clock. Six head work horses, two year old colt, milk cows, one bull, 4 head of young cattle, 1 4-horse broad wheel road wagon, 1 4-horse plantation wagon, 1 2 horse wagon 1 2-horse spring wagon, 1 Buckeye reaper, 1 Grain drill, horse rake, threshing machine & power, sleigh, fanning mill, hay ladders, hay fork, rope and pulleys, cornscraper, cornplanter, plows, harrows, cultivators, dinner bell, grindstone, copper kettle, cook stove and pipe, 2 ten-plate stoves and pipe, desk and many other articles too numerous to mention. Reasonable credit will be given. ELIZABETH H. LOVE,
OLIVER K. LOVE, Adm'rs.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. By virtue of the last will & testament of Nicholas Deckard, late of Potter township, dec'd, there will be sold by public out-cry, on the premises, in Potter township, on SATURDAY, MARCH 7th, 1874 at 1 o'clock. Two tracts of timber land. No. 1 bounded by lands of Henry Brokerhoff, John Zettle, JohnD Deckard, and containing about 45 ACRES. The improvements are a SMALL HOUS

Farm, Garden and Household.

Philosophy of Cookery.

Mrs. Hale says: Cookery is an art belonging to woman's department of knowledge; its importance can hardly be overestimated, because it acts directly on human health, comfort and improvement. One of the first duties of woman in domestic life is to understand the quality of provisions and the preparation of wholesome food. The powers of the mind as well as those of the body are greatly dependent on what we eat and drink. The stomach must be in health or the brain cannot act with its utmost vigor and clearness, nor can there be strength of muscle to perform the purposes of the will.

To preserve the full nourishment of meats and other articles of food, in dressing and cooking, is an art which requires a large amount of scientific knowledge added to long experience and observation. Without the knowledge derived from this twofold source a great part of food is wasted and health injured. It is an established principle in physiology, that man is omniverous—that is, constitnted to eat almost every kind of food containing nourishment. He can eat and digest them in a raw state; but his health is promoted by their being cooked, that is, softened by the action of fire and water.

Meats.—The best roasting piece of beef is the sirloin; then rib roast; then rump of beef. Beef is much better to be hung up a few days, which makes it more tender. It should be washed and wiped before dressing. Twenty minutes of time to each pound of meat is a good rule for roasting. Put boiling water into the meat pan, and have the oven quite hot when it is put in to roast, or otherwise it will be dry and tough. When nearly done, salt, flour and baste it from the dripping pan; not before.

Broiled Steak.—To have tender broiled steak is a very difficult thing. The longer it is kept hung up, without taint, the better. Ten or fifteen minutes is sufficient time for cooking steak. Butter, salt and pepper after it is done. Good, fat, stall-fed beef makes the best steak.

Mutton.—Mutton is best from August till January, but is much improved by being fed on roots and grain. Cook it well done. It is better for being kept several days. The hind quarter or haunch is best for roasting. The leg is good for boiling; put it into boiling water; save the liquor for soup.

Broiled Beef.—The best piece is the round, the next best the edge-bone. Put it into boiling water, otherwise it will lose all its juiciness. Ten pounds of beef will require three hours or more of boiling.

Lamb.—Lamb should be roasted until the gravy that drops is white; the fore quarters are the best for a roast; the leg is good broiled or roasted; two hours will roast the fore quarters well.

Venison. This is the most easily digested of all meats. It should be kept for a fortnight after it is killed to be tender. A haunch of twelve pounds will be well roasted in four hours. Baste with cream.

The Old Horse.

How about the old horse? What is to be done with him? Or, what is to be done with a horse that is growing old? These are hard questions for a humane and moderately circumstanced farmer to answer. There can be nothing wrong in disposing of a horse ten years old, having considerable good work in him; but how old and feeble should he be before it would seem wrong to get rid of him? If one has an old horse and he cannot well be kept, the best way is to find some humane farmer who will take him for what he is worth and agree to keep him so long as he lives. But, if possible, he should be kept on the place and be fed and cared for, in part for the good he has done; and he will be useful for the women and children to drive, because his ways are understood—and he really has valid claims to a living from the farm. A humane man will be certain to have a calm and reflecting mind, and such a mind will devise ways for keeping a horse or worn-out animal which a cold and cruel mind would not think of, so that nothing would be lost. Depend upon it that kindness and humanity lead to acute thinking and enlarged mental powers, because they are right, and what is right is ingenious and intellectual.

What Ails the Sheep

Want of liberty. Half a century with at one time eleven hundred sheep in my charge, never gave me an acquaintance with any sheep that would eloy on any kind of roots like potatoes. I could give them ... and a pint of oats, too. Sheep will eat from fifteen pounds to twenty-five pounds of roots per day, and a pint of oats and a half pint of corn and hay besides, and they will pay for it. Look at Mr. Mechi's $50 each, and there are thousands of as good stock farmers as that gentleman. I was in Western New York some years since and had a flock of ewes, 340, which had not raised 100 lambs the year before, and about sixty ewes had died. They had been confined in sheds at night, and yards all day for the whole winter. When I took charge of them they went out in the fields every day all winter—all day when fine, for three or four hours if ever so rough. They had 350 lambs and only one ewe died, besides that, there was accidentally one drowned. So says a writer in the *Country Gentleman.*

Value of Wood Lots.

The *Canada Farmer* says: "Time was when the wooded part of a farm was considered the least valuable, and was weld nigh regarded of no account until cleared. Now the opposite condition of affairs is fast coming to be accepted as the true state of the case. Partially cleared farms are bought with the timber estimated as a most important item in the purchase account. Bush land is no longer a drug in the market. Most of it is either already within such easy access by railroad, or it is expected soon will be, that proprietors are figuring up the profits of cordwood, and buyers are doing the same. The consumption of wood as fuel by locomotives, makes a steady, enormous drain on our forest resources. Already the price of cordwood in our towns and villages has reached what were city rates five or ten years ago. As wood becomes more scarce, its value will go up, until it reaches the coal standard, and that is likely to be raised, from the large demand made for it in manufacturing and railroading."

Time to Cut Timber.

Dr. Hartwig, who has made numerous experiments to determine the point, states that March and April are the best months in which to cut timber for building purposes, as it then contains its lowest per cent of moisture, which he states to be forty-seven per cent. During the three previous months it has fifty-one per cent., and in the three following ones forty-eight. He further states that properly seasoned timber should not contain more than 20 to 25 per cent. of moisture, and never less than 10 per cent. If the moisture is removed to a still greater extent the wood loses its strength and becomes brittle. An English authority states that if trees are felled as soon as they are in full leaf, and allowed to remain undisturbed until the leaves dry up and fall off, the timber will be found well seasoned, the leaves having exhausted all the moisture in the wood.

Apple Borer.

A correspondent thinks that the remedy frequently recommended of heaping lime and ashes about the roots to exclude the borer owes its efficacy, if it possesses any, to the necessary removal of the grass and weeds which grow about the tree and afford a shelter to the insects when depositing their eggs, as uncultivated or weedy trees are always most liable to be attacked. He adheres to the old remedy of digging out the insects with the point of a knife when newly hatched or punching them in the holes when of longer duration, and the preventive of encasing the foot of the tree in tarred or sheathing paper, according to the modes we have occasionally described.

Over the Wall.

She is my neighbor, and over the wall,
As I sit silently sipping my wine,
Often at evening I hear her call
Her little King Charles, the same name as mine.

Under the wall, both hers and mine,
Whisp'ring, I answered, "I'm here, love, here!"
Kissing the branches whose tendrils twine
Over the wall to touch my dear.

Only a voice—but with such a tone!
Only a dog that she bids to her feet.
Only a fool, that is list'ning alone—
List'ning alone in his retreat.

A MOTHER OF GOVERNORS.

The settlement of this continent by Europeans brought out phases of life which never occurred before, and can hardly exist again. Many a pleasing romance has sunk from our view in the waters of oblivion; only here and there, like Ararats above the flood, brief passages, startling in their suggestiveness, are still occasionally to be lighted upon by the brooding doves of the imagination. In this simple sketch I propose to relate some passages in the life of a personage who played an important part in our early history. Whatever of that life is covered I shall not pretend to reveal; but the imaginative reader has full liberty to reconstruct from the facts here made known what must have been a remarkable career.

It was in 1723 that a ship laden with merchandise, and bearing also a goodly number of emigrants, left Cork, in Ireland, for the shores of New England. Though a continent was to be settled, emigrants were not so numerous as at present; yet, among those who came, Ireland, then as now, furnished its proportionate share; and in general they were a class equal to the best who have sought our shores from the Green Isle in later years.

Wandering lonely among the gossiping groups on deck was a man of superior appearance to the others, both in manner and figure. He held no conversation with any, further than brief but courteous replies to some question or remark concerning the voyage, the rare sight of a sea-bird in mid-ocean, or the wide, the vast, the awe-inspiring sea itself, beating unceasingly upon waves along the curving bows of the sturdy vessel. His dress, his carriage, his preoccupied look, forbade familiarity, while his entire unacquaintance with the other passengers indicated that the voyage had been undertaken for some pressing purpose and in much sorrow. It will not be foreign to our subject if we delay the narrative a moment longer to relate his painful story.

He was a member of an ancient and worthy family of the Irish gentry, a native of Limerick, whither he had been recalled from his studies on the continent a few years before. Left alone by her other sons, who had joined the armies in one country or another, his widowed mother desired that John, who was more given to study and quiet than the others, should remain with her at home until, at least, the present commotion had passed. But children always will be doing something not approved by the parent; so John, not to be an exception, fell in love with a young woman somewhat below his rank, and, honorable man, as he was, desired to marry her. His mother was so bitterly opposed to the match that she not only refused her consent, but declared that if he married the girl he should never have any portion of the estate. This threat, if persisted in, would effectually prevent the marriage, as the girl's relations would not consent to her union with a penniless man. Neither were the lovers able of themselves to commence life without the aid of their families; for he had not been trained to any profession or occupation, and he knew not how he could make even his own living. "Mother," replied he, with passion, "if you do not withdraw that threat and consent to my marriage with the lady of my choice, I will go where you shall never see me again."

His mother persisted in her purpose, Pale and trembling, he besought her to take till to-morrow to consider. The next day the cruel woman repeated the threat.

At the evening meal John was missing; in the morning his bed was found to have been unoccupied; and from that day his native country saw him no more.

Instead, however, of seeking surcease of sorrow in the world of spirits by an easy leap into the friendly waves of the Shannon, as others might have done, he projected himself upon the unknown regions in the present state of being; thereby showing that there was an unextinguished spark of health within him still.

With heavy sorrow at heart, it is not strange that he sat apart, wrapped in silent gloom, or paced the deck unregardful of the babble of the light hearted emigrants. Self-expatriated, without hope or interest in the future, and in the recent past a great pain which smothered all pleasant recollections, there could be nothing in common between him and the moving forms who stared at him askance, save the usual matters of physical sustenance and comfort; and even in these the conditions of his life had caused a wide difference of feeling. One person alone attracted his frequent attention, as her bright blue eye caught his own, or his ear was arrested by her cooing and prattling to the several babies on board, her musical snatches of song, or her sweetly plaintive voice, when the loneliness of her situation, and the recollection of friends she had left behind, seized upon her thoughts.

John had watched her with some interest, partly, perhaps, for her beauty, but chiefly for her peculiar relation or, rather, un-relation, to any on board. Seeming at first, like himself, a stranger to the others, she was soon mingling freely and familiarly with every family in the ship; yet he was unable, watching with increased interest, to discover any relation or connection whatever, other than the most casual, between the girl and any family or individual in the vessel. She, also, marked his loneliness, and seemed to be affected by his evident sorrow; and one day she boldly put herself in his way with some trifling question. Yet her demeanor was modest and in her eye, of the hue of the sky where it meets with the sea flashed forth no unholy gleam. Brown, hair, a clear complexion, with especially rosy cheeks, and a graceful figure, made this girl of nine years more attractive to the beauty-loving eye than any other on board—though presenting the attractions of more developed forms and conscious womanly feeling. A brief conversation showed that the girl was without a relation or friend on board.

Surprised at this fact the young man inquired, half-earnest, half in sport:

"What can you expect to do by going over to America?"

"Do? why, raise governors for them," was the instant, laughing answer.

What could have induced the girl to have left home and friends with no better defined purpose than indicated by this reply was a mystery. She did not have the enthusiasm for the new country needful to set even an adventurous boy upon so wild an enterprise as crossing the thousands of miles of sea, to reach a cold climate and an uncultured shore. Subsequent years, however, furnished a possible explanation of the mystery. During the remainder of the voyage there was a growing intimacy between the young man and the light-hearted girl, whose beauty attracted, and wit amused him, winning his mind from brooding so darkly over his woes. The vessel, from design or stress of weather, made port at York, in Maine. Here other strange facts were developed. The girl—whose name was Margaret Brown—had no means to pay for her passage, and it was necessary that some one should pay for her, or she would have to be indentured—sold to service for a sufficient time to reimburse the person who should advance the passage money. This was according to a law existing and needful in those times; and through most of our colonial period there were many, both of black and white, held in temporary bondage. It was, of course, to be expected that the young gentleman who had been so much entertained by the girl during the passage should wish to relieve her in this difficulty, and there was none else ableor disposed to render such aid. But the young man was no better off than the girl, both were penniless. Both were therefore indentured to service to reimburse Mr. Nowell, the master of the vessel; the young man John being, if we may trust tradition—bound out to the town of Hampton, in New Hampshire, to teach school.

Finding this situation unprofitable or unpleasant, he applied to Rev. Samuel Moody, of York, for aid, in a letter written, tradition says, in seven different languages. Why, he might have taken a professorship at Harvard College, only for this reason: he had been brought up a Roman Catholic. In reply he received from Mr. Moody a loan sufficient to set him free from the remainder of his indenture, and enable him to open a school at Berwick.

Not long after he redeemed Margaret from service; and he seems from this time to have adopted the girl as his child. The proceeding was not considered at all improper, as she was now only ten, while he was thirty-two years of age.

For eleven years this relation was continued, Margery living in the house of her foster-father, while he strove to kindle in her mind the love of learning, but without any great success. He must have had a stormy time of it, for Margery was early and long distinguished for her "ebullitions of temper."

Thus their lives went on, until a nicely dressed young gentleman, passing by, near the house, observed the young lady drawing water from the school-master's well. Admiring her beauty, he stopped and engaged her in conversation; and such a passion was at once developed in his breast that he then and there proposed marriage. Probably she referred him to her foster-father; for the young man immediately proceeded to interview the schoolmaster about a wedding in the family. Very likely the young lady had flirted mischievously with the young gallant—a performance to which we may believe her fully equal—from this description of her from an authentic source: "She was somewhat below the middle height, remarkable in her younger days for beauty and vanity, at all periods of her life for talent and energy." Yet it was very proper for her to be thinking about the selection of a beau, for she was now twenty-one years old.

School-master John, after hearing the plea of Margery's suitor, sought his foster-daughter in the kitchen. I am inclined to the belief that she made some strangely exhilarating confession to the pedagogue; for he went back to the waiting gallant in high spirits, and showed the over-hasty lover out of the door with an intimation that further prosecution of his suit would be suitably resented.

Yet there was really a wedding in that house shortly after, to which the handsome Margery and the young pedagogue were the chief parties.

"Young pedagogue!" exclaims the reader, with emphasis.

Aye, young, I reply; for John Sullivan lived over sixty-one years after this happy event. Here is a description of his appearance at a much later date:

"A tall, slender but athletic man, six feet in height, with dark hair, black eyes, and a florid complexion, very erect, and well proportioned."

He lived in possession of his faculties and his physical strength to a remarkable degree, till he had reached his hundred and fifth year. It is recorded that he spoke and wrote both Latin and French fluently when even a hundred, and this Irishman never drank spirituous liquors. Was not School-master Sullivan a husband worth having?

All their children were more than usual ability; one of them being Gen. John Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame, and afterwards Governor of New Hampshire; and another, James Sullivan, the able lawyer of Woolwich, and, later, of Biddeford, who was twice elected Governor of Massachusetts, then including Maine, having previously occupied several other honorable positions.

So little Irish Margery was, all unknown to herself, a real prophetess when on the sea, she uttered these strange words to a man in the prime of life—whose worldly prospects seemed to himself to be utterly destroyed.

But, dear reader, I know no more why she left her home and set forth alone to a new and far away land than these facts reveal.

A Horrible Scene.

The Sydney *Empire* publishes a narrative of a shocking occurrence which recently took place at Newcastle, New South Wales. Among other demonstrations, it says, to celebrate the abolition of the tonnage dues, there was a bonfire on Shepherd's Hill. The firemen, eager to make the affair as successful as possible, poured kerosene oil upon the burning heap, but for some time this had simply the effect of creating a momentary blaze, which would subside as soon as the kerosene was consumed. Lewis Wood, a member of the brigade, then mounted the heap, took the can in his hands, and commenced pouring the oil on the fire. He was warned by some of the danger herein, but took no heed of what was said. Presently, an awful explosion took place. A dull sound, like the booming of a distant cannon, was heard, and an immense volume of flames shot out among the crowd. When the shock was over, the unfortunate man Wood was seen rolling down the burning heap in a sheet of flame. The oil had apparently splashed over his clothes, and as he emerged from the heap he was a mass of fire. He struggled to his feet, and gained the open space, his cries of despair being terrible. The flames had got such a complete hold of his oil-saturated uniform that the work of putting them out was next to impossible, and he sank to the ground exhausted. Some of the firemen took off their coats, and tried to beat the flames off, but they still clung to their unhappy victim, and it was not until he had been wrapped up in several of the large coats of the firemen that the flames were subdued. His heavy uniform had protected the trunk of his body, and his helmet had also prevented the flames from reaching his head, but his face presented an awful sight to look at. He lingered, in indescribable agony, till Sunday afternoon, when death put an end to his sufferings.

A Young Bootblack in High Life.

From a Washington Letter in the Detroit Free Press.

One day lately at the breakfast table, Senator Sprague said to his son, "You must understand, my boy, that you are the son of a poor man, and will have your own way to make in the world. I have fifty cents in my pocket, not a cent more; so after breakfast I think I'll take you out and get a boot-blacking apparatus for you. You must learn to black your own boots, like a poor man's son, you know." The little fellow listened intently, then said: "Well, paps, can't I black your boots and save you something?" "Oh, certainly, if you wish," his father answered. After breakfast the investment was made. The next morning the youngster rose at daylight, and before anybody was up and could interfere, had blacked every boot and shoe in the Sprague mansion, including a pair of his mother's, which had been bought recently for nineteen dollars, and which of course, were utterly ruined.

Robbery of a Farm-House.—A bold and successful robbery was perpetrated at the house of Andrew Murray, an aged farmer, living in the town of Gailderland, N. Y., about eight miles from Albany, by four masked men, who bound Mr. Murray and his sister, the only occupants of the house, with cords, and then robbed the house. They stole a pair of valuable horses, which they harnessed to a sleigh, and then made good their escape.

Some one has discovered that a spoiled child is one who plays with kerosene.

The Ohio Whisky War.

Another Victory for the Women—Van Pelt Surrenders with Pack and Baggage.

The most noteworthy feature in the news from the woman's whisky war, says a Cincinnati letter, is the intelligence of the sudden surrender of Van Pelt, at New Vienna, Ohio, who was rapidly becoming known as "the wickedest man in Ohio. Van Pelt swore he would never capitulate, but he gave up the struggle very unexpectedly. A dispatch from New Vienna says:

A request was circulated from Van Pelt inviting the citizens to appear in front of his place of business at two P. M. At one P. M. the ladies meet at the Baptist church, and at two they took up their march, 100 in number, to Van Pelt's. The church bells were rung, and in a few minutes an immense crowd was assembled in front of the saloon where so many prayers have been offered. After singing and prayer by the ladies, Van Pelt came to the door and said that he was ready to give up his entire stock in trade for the good of the cause of temperance. In a few remarks, full of emotion, he expressed his determination to make a full surrender, not because of law or force, but he said he yielded to the simple labors of love of the women. This was what had reached his heart. He then gave Rev. D. Hill, of the French church, and Rev. H. H. Witter, of the Baptist church, privilege to bring out his whisky and beer. They rolled out two barrels and one keg.

Van Pelt then took an axe and stepped forward, and held it up, crying, "This is the same weapon used to terrify the ladies; I now use it to sacrifice that which I fear has ruined many souls."

So saying, he knocked the heads out of the barrels and the bung out of the keg, and emptied the entire contents on the ground. Prayer was offered by Brother Witter, during which time a photographer took a picture of the crowd, with Van Pelt with axe in hand. After another hymn, and prayer by Brother Hill, there was an announcement made that a thanksgiving meeting would be held in the Christian church at 7 o'clock P. M., in which Van Pelt would give some of his experience as a liquor dealer and present some arguments in favor of temperance. The women gathered around Van Pelt to shake hands and congratulate him. He said he rejoiced with them that it was woman's work. He had stifled his convictions for days, and had been having thoughts that he had not made known.

At the meeting in the evening Van Pelt came forward and spoke about twenty minutes. His manner was characterized with a good degree of humility. His remarks were interesting and frequently called forth hearty applause. He first made apologies to individuals and corrected some false reports. He then proceeded to give briefly his views of the liquor traffic and the temperance work. He had felt for some days a deep conviction that he was doing a mean business, but had used every argument he could to sustain himself; had tried to argue with the ladies and get the best of the argument. It was not arguments, but their prayers and suffering that had touched his heart. No men or set of men would suffer and endure what the ladies had endured in this work. He referred to his saloon as a low groggery, saying, "Yes, I'll call it a low groggery, for no man can keep a high one." He had often taken the last ten cents from a man for whisky when he knew that the money had been earned by his wife or child. Every man who sells whisky does this. Little faces thus robbed had often appealed to his heart with greater force than any words of man. He was now determined to quit this business forever and throw his strength on the other side of the question. He thought places of innocent amusement and resort ought to be established to entertain those who seek company at saloons. He believed this emphatically.

He believed that God had led them into this work; he wanted to encourage them to go on till the country is freed from the greatest curse of the land. He had been thinking for several days that perhaps the great God who overrules all had allowed him to go into that business that he might see the great iniquity and be better able to influence others to quit the terrible business.

At the close of the speech the audience expressed their delight by prolonged applause. Some of the ladies are to go to the Hillsboro mass meeting on Saturday and Van Pelt is invited to accompany them. The audience made Van Pelt a present of $150, not as a compensation for his whisky, for he did not ask that, but as an expression of their good feelings toward him for his sacrifice.

The temperance war has broken out in Delaware, Delaware county, and in Pomeroy, Meigs county. At Pomeroy fifty ladies organized and visited the saloons, singing and praying for the proprietors and against the sale of liquor. This was their first demonstration.

New York Boot and Shoe Market.

The opening of the spring season in the wholesale department of the shoe trade is still delayed, very few buyers having yet made their appearance, while the majority of the orders received are for the heavier grades of goods suitable for winter wear. This trade is not exceptional, however, as in the dry goods and other lines the same backwardness is noticeable. The stocks are all prepared and ready for inspection, though we notice that very few establishments have provided heavy assortments. There is some difficulty as regards prices, which, to say the least, are rather weak; but the dealers show but little inclination to make any reduction. It is a fact, however, that, at the East, quotations are off from 5 to 10 cents per pair on some lines. For the present, at all events, we cannot report any decided decline among our wholesale dealers. Should lower prices prevail in the Boston markets, there is no doubt that New York will have to follow suit. The city manufacturers are in receipt of fair orders, especially those who have a wide reputation for the quality and perfection of their goods, while nearly all have fair promise of an average season's trade. As the orders increase the working force is added to, and in the course of two or three weeks now, all the shops should be working with full complements of men. In prices, the manufacturers of fine custom goods, both for men's and women's wear, have made no attention of consequence from those which prevailed last year. The cost of labor and material is so closely calculated, and the competition is so strong, that there is scarcely any margin for variation. The city retail trade is very quiet; no revival is expected now until the milder weather sets in. The auctions are rather slimly attended as yet, with scarcely any life exhibited among the bidders. But few spring goods are either offered or wanted yet. Small lots are the order of the day.

Rubbers are in good request at retail, but in the wholesale line there is scarcely any demand, except for occasional assorted lots. Parties who bought too heavily in the early part of the season are marking them down rather than carry them over.

The Dresden housewives have struck, so to speak, for cheaper marketing, and other cities have followed their example. They recently held a meeting and solemnly pledged themselves not to pay more than 30 cents per pound for butter, nor more than 20 cents per pound for beefsteak. They also advertise for proposals to furnish these and other articles at the prices fixed upon. Great delight is felt at this movement by the family fathers.

An old farmer in Canton, Ill., has been sent to State Prison by his two sons. They quarreled, and in revenge the sons revealed the fact that their father had nine years before robbed a firm in Carlinsville of $10,000. He was arrested, and the testimony of the sons convicted him.

XLIIId CONGRESS,

SENATE.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wis., introduced a bill, of which he had given previous notice, to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana, and said he desired to have the bill printed and lie on the table. Early next week he would ask to take it up for reference, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill. The bill was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., introduced a bill to authorize the sale of certain public property. It directs the Secretary of War to sell to the highest bidder all the lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Augusta, Me.; Dearborneville, Mich.; Pikesville, Md.; and Sag Harbor, L. I., now or heretofore used for arsenal purposes.

On motion of Mr. Buckingham, of Conn., the bill in relation to bounties was taken up and passed. It provides that all who enlisted in the army of the United States under the proclamation of the President of May 3, and previous to August, 1861, shall be paid the bounty of $1,000, providing the same has not already been paid.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Iowa, introduced a bill providing that all lands granted to railroad companies shall be subjected to State and county taxation. Committee on Public Lands.

After one or two verbal amendments, the thirty-ninth section of the original Bankrupt law, as amended and reported by the Judiciary Committee, was agreed to by the Senate, with the exception of filling the blank as to the time when the provisions of the section should apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy. Other amendments were agreed to. The Committee's amendments, as passed by the Senate, fix the time at forty days within which any banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer or miner who has stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, shall not be deemed bankrupt, and prescribe that the fees, commissions, charges and allowances, excepting actual and necessary disbursements of and to be made by the officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees, and registers in cases of bankruptcy, shall be reduced to one-half of the allowances heretofore provided for. The Justices of the Supreme Court, who are to make new rules and regulations in respect to the law, are empowered to consolidate the duties of register, assignee, marshal, and clerk, and to reduce the cost of charges, to the end that prolixity, delay, and unnecessary expense may be avoided.

Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., introduced a bill amendatory of the National Currency act. Referred to the Finance Committee. The following is the full text of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any banking association, organized under the said act, or any act amendatory thereof, to pay interest on deposits to banks, banking companies or banking associations; nor shall any such banking association receive interest upon money deposited with any bank, person, party or corporation; and any banking association guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act shall be subject to and pay four times the amount of interest so paid or received, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to cause proceedings to be instituted for the recovery of the penalties aforesaid and for the benefit of the United States.

Sec. 2. That not more than one-fourth part of the amount of lawful money of the United States that any such association may be required to have on hand, as is provided in such acts, shall consist of balances due to such associations, as is available for the redemption of its circulating notes from banking associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Gorden of Ga., introduced a bill to amend the internal revenue laws.

It provides that all provisions of law heretofore existing in relation to the imposition of stamps upon written instruments, and all penalties imposed by law for the omission or failure to stamp such instruments as bear date prior to the establishment of revenue districts in the States engaged in the rebellion, be repealed.

Mr. Cameron, of Penn., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported without amendment the House bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a cordial invitation to foreign governments to take part in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., offered an amendment to the bankruptcy bill, which was agreed to, to the 21st section of the original act, as follows: But a creditor proving his debt or claim shall not be held to have waived his right of action or suit against the bankrupt when a discharge has been refused or the proceedings have been determined without a discharge. The bill having been considered in the Senate as a Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Johnson, of Va., modified his amendment, previously offered, to read as follows: All notices of sales under this act by any assignee or officer of the court shall be published in the newspaper or newspapers to be designated by the Judge, which, in his opinion, shall be best calculated to give general notice of the sale. Agreed to. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—Yeas, 43; Nays, 11.

The Senate discussed Mr. Bayard's resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether any officer of the United States Army on duty in South Carolina had been instrumental in procuring compensation from the State for his services. The resolution went over.

HOUSE.

Mr. Platt, of Va., inquired whether when political moths die other moths take their places, had the laugh turned against him by the retort that that depended on whether there were navy yards in their districts.

An item for the preservation of army clothing from destruction by moths being under discussion, Mr. Cox, of N. Y., amused the House with a scientific, political, and humorous dissertation on the habits of the moth.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., introduced a bill to reduce the rate of letter postage to two cents.

By Mr. Platt, of N. Y.—Fixing the salaries of the Postmasters of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and San Francisco. It fixes the compensation of the Postmasters named at the following rates, viz: At New York, $10,000; Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, at $8,000 each; and Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Cincinnati, $6,000; provided that such salaries shall be paid from money received at the post offices from box rents, sales of postage stamps, and other sources in excess of the expenditures allowed and made thereat for rent, clerk hire, fuel, lights, furniture, stationery, printing, and the necessary incidentals.

By Mr. Woodford, of N. Y.—To regulate the hours of service in the departments at Washington, and to reduce the number of clerks.

By Mr. Smith, of N. C.—To repeal the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco.

By Mr. Stone, of Mo.—For the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal. Also for the free circulation of weekly newspapers.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., presented the memorial of Wm. Baddie and 4,162 citizens of New York for belligerent rights to Cuba.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., made a personal explanation in the House in reply to attacks made upon him by the press.

Mr. Lowe, of Kan., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill extending to the 1st of January, 1875, the time within which settlers on the Cherokee strip in Kansas may make proof of settlement and payment, deferred payments to bear five per cent. interest. Passed.

The committee reported the Army Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Young, of Georgia, extending the time for the presentation of claims to Nov. 1, 1875. The amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 131; nays, 104. All the other amendments were agreed to in bulk, and the bill was passed.

Reading the Lips.

The possibilities of lip reading are well illustrated in the case of Walter P. Chamberlain, of Marblehead, who delivered an address upon the subject at the convention of articulation teachers of the deaf and dumb, in Worcester, not long ago. Mr. Chamberlain is now 42 years old, has been stone deaf since the age of five, and attained such proficiency in the art of lip reading and articulation that, during the war, he enlisted and successfully passed a medical examination. He was in the service some time when, one night, he had occasion to go to the spring supplying the camp with water, when he was challenged by the guard. Owing to the darkness he could not see the sentinel, and, of course, did not hear him. He was arrested and had an examination next morning, and, in response to the question, "Are you deaf?" he answered, "If I were deaf how could I understand your question?" He successfully passed the examination, until an investigation of his ears revealed the fact that he was totally deaf.

A Peculiar Strike.

The ship-carpenters of Philadelphia now on a strike have determined to make direct contracts for the repair of vessels as well as ship-building. They guarantee that all work shall be done in a first-class manner, as they are composed of the skilled mechanics of every ship-yard in the city. Their offer is as follows: "Bills for material to be presented as purchased, without adding a profit to the same; wages $4 per day, the same as owners have been paying heretofore to the firms. Every article used to be weighed or measured by the Captains or owners, and nothing charged for but what is squarely and honestly used."

Seth Green now proposes frog culture for food. He says: "We have many stagnant pools about the country that are useless in there present state, and believing that their is nothing made in vain, I do not know of any other use for them than to make them into frog ponds. I also believe it would make the man wealthy who could raise a million frogs and get them to market. All I would claim is giving him two years' experience in experimenting."

American Women.

It is a melancholy fact, that American women have degenerated in point of health and physique, until they have become literally a race of invalids. How sad it is to look around us and compare the frail and effeminate looking lady of to-day with the hale, hearty and buxom ladies of days gone by. To all such the late discovery of Dr. Walker, of California, which is known as Vinegar Bitters, is a priceless boon indeed. For this class of diseases it is certain and safe, and any lady, old or young, can take it with entire confidence in the result, and thus avoid what to thousands is a stumbling block never overcome, viz.—a consultation with a family physician. 'Tis true there may be cases of years' standing, that will necessitate more powerful treatment, but in nine cases out of ten this remedy will reach the disease, and after a little time effect a cure. The number of ladies cured by it are numbered by thousands, and are scattered through every State in the Union.—*Com.*

A correspondent seriously says that the American young ladies abroad are gaining for themselves an unenviable notoriety for flirtation.

"Housekeeper" of Health.

The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted constitutions may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the the influence of these great resolvents.

DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM.

Meigsville, Morgan Co., O., March 24, 1872.
Dear Dr. Pierce:

When I was 12 or 15 years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would break in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I first found your name in the *Christian Advocate*, and sent 10 miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am 28 years old and have suffered with five doctors, and not one of them helped me so much as your bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do a good day's work.

John A. Wilson.

The fame of Niagara's thundering cataract is universal. So is the good repute of the Pain-Killer. It is spoken well of by people in the city where it is manufactured and by people in all parts of the world. Its advertisements claim a good deal for it; but, in the face of so many commendations as it has secured, no one can say no to their assertions. Try the Pain-Killer and prove the truth of them for yourself.—[Com.

For the rich with few children it may do to buy a shoe without Tips, but those who are blessed with little money and many children it is ruinous to buy any others than Silver Tipped Shoes.—[Com.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* This, we believe, all indorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.—[Com.

Dyspepsia cured by Peruvian Syrup.—[Com.

A Terrible season for weak lungs; coughs and colds were never so prevalent. Fortunately Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure the worst of them, and the people know it.—[Com.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—[Com.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills are of such severe griping nature, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.—[Com.

"How fortunes are made in Wall st.," is the title of a new book, explaining how any person can make money on stock speculations by investing from $10 to $100. Mailed free to any address by L. W. Hamilton & Co., Bankers, 48 Broad street, New York.—[Com.

Like Lightning are the miraculous Cures effected with Flagg's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., *cannot exist* if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted, or money refunded.—*Com.*

The Browns and Blacks produced by that sterling preparation, Christadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye, cannot be excelled by Nature; its tints challenge comparison with Nature's most favored productions, and defy detection.—*Com.*

"Nothing Better." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware, celebrated Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, for Colds and Consumption.

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Why will You Suffer? To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say The Household Panacea and Family Liniment is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists

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Children often look pale and sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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[New Bedford Standard.]

One of the best compendiums of political statistics published. The New York World, as the Democratic paper of the country, but its Almanac yearly gives facts of interest to all parties, and the issue for 1874, just published, contains a mass of information to be had in no other form so condensed and yet so comprehensive.

[Hartford Times.]

Not only an excellent almanac proper, but a very full political record, necrology, tables of Federal, State and Territorial governments, and full tables of election returns, State by State, both for the last Presidential and late State elections. Such an almanac is a compendious cyclopœia of political information.

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